# Kelsey's Hardy American Plants AND SPECIMEN EVERGREENS 



Gift of
J. Horace McFarland Co. Harrisburg, Penna.

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\text { May } 1957
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## WHERE KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS ARE GROWN



The true Rhododendron catawbiense growing wild at 5,000 feet elevation, western North Carolina. Mt. Mitchell, 6,600 feet, the highest point east of the Rockies in the distance.

This is the hardy parent of the hardiest named catawbiense hybrids. R. ponticum, the other parent, is not hardy. My R.catawbiense true species is therefore entirely hardy as far north as the latitude of Ottawa, Canada. R. maximum and my new, rare R. carolinianum, coming from the same altitudes as R. catawbiense, are also absolutely hardy.

# American Native Plants At Last Appreciated By Americans 

The story is interesting. Nearly thirty years ago in the high Carolina mountains, where Nature has lavished a marvelous flora the like of which is unknown elsewhere in America, we started a small nursery of a bare half-acre. The dainty Azalea vaseyi and that most beautiful and rare of all American evergreens, Tsuga caroliniana, had just been discovered, and these, with a meager fifteen other species, were our first offerings. Europeans eagerly seized the opportunity to use and enjoy what they considered the choicest of the world's plant productions. But not so the Americans. The craze for "exotics" was at its height and nothing "American" was popular.

It is now all changed; our decades of persistent labor and advertising and the bitter experiences of Americans through the use of unsuitable foreign material are now reaping a just reward.

## WORTH-WHILE RESULTS

We feel justly proud of the work we have accomplished in making our Native Plants known and used; where a few years ago they were almost entirely excluded from American parks, lawns, and gardens, they are now planted by hundreds of thousands, and appreciated and enjoyed as never before. Each year sees them better known, more widely planted, and more loved by those to whom natural rather than exotic effects appeal, and who desire permanent finished planting rather than the unfortunate replanting continually required where the so-called "cultivated" plants are used exclusively.

## FROM A HALF-ACRE BEGINNING

We have grown into two large nurseries, hundreds of acres in extent, and producing literally millions of our choicest Hardy American Trees, Shrubs, Bulbs, Ferns, Vines, Herbaceous Perennials, and Rockery, Bog, Water, and Insectivorous Plants in over 600 species and varieties. Single species are grown by tens of thousands.

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## 10\% Discount

To Landscape Architects, Park and Cemetery Superintendents, and other public officials, on prices in this Catalog, except on collected plants in carload lots where quoted, freight charges paid.



Ables fraseri on the slopes of Grandfather Mountain. Azalea vaseyi, Carolina Hemlock, and other of our rarest and choicest native plants are also found here

## HIGHLANDS NURSERY, northi faroin ina <br> The Home of Carolina Mountain Flowers

At the summit of the southern Appalachian Mountains and on the slopes of the famous Grandfather Mountain, towering 5,978 feet into the clouds, in a region of grand natural beauties and almost Alpine climate, is located Highlands Nursery, a unique wild plant and flower garden.

Here the thermometer often drops in winter to $10^{\circ}$ to $15^{\circ}$ Fahr. below zero, while in summer $80^{\circ}$ is unusually warm. Highlands Nursery, itself at 3,800 feet altitude, is beautifully situated on the banks of the Linville River, a clear, cold, tumbling, mountain trout stream, and on its grounds are to be found the best natural soil conditions and happy surroundings for the wild shrubs and flowers that find a home here. At Highlands Nursery one may see Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Leucothoës, Kalmias, and Andromedas, growing in all sizes by tens of thousands in single species, and nowhere else can be found such a collection of rare American plants of unquestionable hardinessthe best for American gardens.

THE CAROLINA MOUNTAINS are the native home of the most beautiful Broad-leaved Evergreens and Ericaceous Shrubs. Highlands Nursery not only ships direct to customers, but is a great propagating plant, supplying material for my Boxford Nursery.

## BOXFORD NURSERY, MASSACHUDETTS

is located on the Georgetown Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad, 28 miles from Boston, and 12 miles from Salem. Here may be seen growing the choicest Specimen Nursery Stock, selected for the most discriminating buyers. Special attention is, of course, given to Hardy Native American Plants, which must always be the basis of successful permanent plantings.

There is a growing demand for fine specimen Conifers, Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Andromedas, and other evergreens, American Azaleas, and large shrubs, and my Boxford Nursery is established to supply just this need, which has been felt so long.

Few realize that the real value of nursery stock is largely underground. Frequent transplanting,
 and handling specimens with adequate burlaped balls, means success and quick results. It costs more, but it is the fixed policy of my Boxford Nursery; and "cheap" stock will not be handled or sent out. The best is always the cheapest.

## VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

Landscape architects, park and cemetery superintendents, and the owners of large estates will find it of great advantage to visit Boxford Nursery and personally select material in the nursery row.

Boxford Nursery is easily reached by train or automobile, and Mr. Kelsey will be glad personally to meet prospective customers at the nursery by appointment.
A visit to Boxford Nursery during the blooming season of Rhododendrons and Azaleas is especially worth while.

A trip to my Highland Nursery in the Carolina mountains is an outing of especial interest and value. See page 60.

All correspondence should be addressed to


Rhododendrons, detail of edging, Ferns, Violets, etc.

## NEW INTRODUCTIONS

New or little-known plants we have introduced to general cultivation include the following: Azalea vaseyi, Tsuga caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock), Rhododendron carolinianum, Shortia galacifolia, Stewartia pentagyna (American Camellia). Sarracenia catesbai, Galax aphylla, Vaccinium erythrocarpum, Rhododendron catawbiense, Lilium grayi, L. carolinianum, Azalea arborescens, Saxifraga leucanthemifolia, Leucothoe catesbæi, Abies fraseri, Azalea Iutea (Flame-colored Azalea), Asarum macranthum, Robinia kelseyi, Leiophyllum prostratum, and dozens of others.

## WHY KELSEY'S NATIVE PLANTS ARE SO SUCCESSFUL

No small part of our success is due to the fact that these wild plants have been carefully transplanted and made ready for safe planting by the buyer, and the use of cheap "collected stock," lately so freely exploited by imitators, discouraged. The best and not the cheapest has been my persistent aim, and thousands of the finest estates and public grounds owe their charm and beauty to this fact. Besides this, nowhere else in America is found such a wealth of beautiful, wild, flowering shrubs and plants as in the Carolina mountains, and here soil and climate combine to make ideal conditions for growing not realized elsewhere on the continent.

## BOXFORD NURSERY

Boxford, Mass.
HIGHLANDS NURSERY
$3,800 \mathrm{ft}$. elevation in the
Carolina Mountains

## NOMENCLATURE

The botanical (scientific) names of Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines in this catalog conform to the 1917 Official Code of Standardized Plant Names, adopted and published by The American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature, as first printed in L. H. Bailey's "Standard Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," Vol. VI, 1917.


Thousands of plant-lovers would make a Rhododendron bed or planting if they felt assured of successful results

## SUCCESSFUL RHODODENDRON BORDERS

## SIMPLE RULES WHICH WILL BRING PLEASING AND LASTING RESULTS

Many, discouraged by imagined or heard-of difficulties, never even make the attempt to grow Rhododendrons; yet, under average conditions, success is as simple and sure as with ordinary shrubs. It is a question of doing the right thing before, during, and after planting.

Nature Knows Best. Rhododendrons-and I include under this term, Azaleas, Kalmias, Leucothoës, and other ericaceous genera and similar native (and exotic) plants-grow naturally in shady, damp situations, being surface feeders, with fine, hair-like rootlets. Plainly, therefore, dry, hard ground or drought checks growth or kills outright. Nature provides against this by"supplying a mulch of leaves the year round; very few gardeners have learned this lesson.

First Excavate the Bed, unless conditions are already favorable. A deep, porous soil prevents drought; excavate 2 to 3 feet or more, and see that in clay soils good drainage is provided, so that water will not stagnate in the bottom and make "sour ground."

Material for the Bed. Rhododendrons live largely on vegetable mold and humus, presumably through the medium of a mycelium, which increases rapidly under suitable conditions; therefore fill in the excavation with woods' or leaf-mold, good loam, rotted field sods and a third in bulk of swamp muck or pulverized peat; while filling in this mixture one-tenth of sharp sand, or even more, should be added; if any manure is used, it must in every case be well rotted and practically reduced to humus. The center of the bed or plantation may be raised 6 to 12 inches above surrounding ground, after allowing for natural settling.

Planting. Plant the same depth as before (shown by earth line, or "collar" on stem) and firmly press soil around roots with the foot, but don't pack the earth too solid-Rhododendrons are not telegraph poles. "Fillers," including Lilies and other bulbs and smaller ground-covering species, should be planted after the larger plants are all in and properly spaced.

Water. Soak all plantings with all the water they will take, for there is no other satisfactory way to settle the earth firmly and bring it into physical contact with the roots.

The Great Secret. Mulch, and yet mulch again, all the year round. As soon as planted, cover the entire surface of the ground with a vegetable mulching-preferably hardwood leaves-to the depth of several inches when reasonably well settled. Never remove this mulching, but let it remain the year round, and every fall add a new layer of similar depth. A foot of leaves in the fall means but a half-inch or so of humus the coming season-the future food of the Rhododendrons or Azaleas. A thin dressing of loam and well-rotted manure may be used to hold down the fresh leaves till they begin to decay. The leaves keep the surface cool in summer and warm in winter. This is the great secret of Rhododendron-growing.

Winter Protection. If convenient, protect them with pine or other evergreen boughs, particularly where exposed to the sun and wind; yet Rhododendrons rarely suffer in the latitude of Boston or Buffalo, if properly planted and mulched.

In the latitude of Ottawa and Quebec, Canada, a board fencing may be placed around the edge of the bed and much heavier temporary mulching of straw, etc., filled in almost or quite to the tops of the plants. It is rarely necessary to build a board cover, except on southern exposures to prevent sunburn, or with tender varieties not suitable for general planting, and even then evergreen boughs are preferable. Good ventilation must be provided.

Selecting the Location. For the Rhododendron bed, select a northern exposure, where possible, especially in low elevations in the South, or elsewhere where freezing and thawing is quite continual. A direct winter sun on the frozen leaves of any broad-leaved evergreen often kills outright or spoils the foliage. The north side of the building, wall, woods, or hill is always preferable, and wind-swept locations should be avoided, unless proper measures are taken to check the heavy winds.

Limestone Soils Mean Death. Most ericaceous plants, and particularly Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Azaleas, Leucothoës, Vacciniums, Andromedas, Galax, Epigæa and similar species, and some Lilies and Ferns will not endure large quantities of lime in any form. Permanent satisfactory results cannot be had, therefore, in soils impregnated with lime, and, where such conditions exist, excavation and filling in with proper materials must be resorted to. Sulfate of magnesia in considerable quantities is said to be a specific for limestone conditions, but conclusive experiments are yet to be made. An acid-soil condition must be maintained.

## ENEMIES OF THE RHODODENDRON

Rhododendrons, Kalmias and similar plants have very few enemies. The only serious one is the Lace-wing Fly, which is native from New England throughout the Alleghanies, and is found on Kalmia angustifolia, Rhododendron maximum, and Kalmia latifolia. This pest appears in early spring on the under side of the leaves and gets its sustenance by sucking the sap. The leaves turn brown, giving the plant a ragged, unkempt appearance. It is easily disposed of by spraying the under side of the leaves, using a very fine nozzle, with an emulsion of ten gallons of whale-oil soap to one hundred gallons of water. While the Lace-wing Fly is more at home on Rhododendron maximum, it does not hesitate to attack all other species to a greater or less extent. Plants in the shade are rarely infested to any great degree.

## 'FILLERS'-PLANTS TO BE USED WITH RHODODENDRONS

For the best landscape effects, as well as providing a continual succession of bloom throughout the season, and actually protecting the Rhododendrons and supplying a "feathered" edge to the ground, a large variety of shrubs and plants may be employed with the finest results. In fact, the clear planting of Rhododendrons without the use of "filler "or "edging" plants gives harsh, formal effects, which are neither desirable nor natural in any way. In the use of "fillers" great care must be taken as to time of blooming and color effects, so they do not clash. It is surprising how many "filler" plants can be used without detracting from the broad evergreen effect, and yet supplying an amazing amount of interesting detail and a continuous show of blossoms against a beautiful

## SOME OF THE BEST "FILLERS" AND "EDGING PLANTS"

Andromeda polifolia, Chamædaphne calyculata, Leiophyllum buxifolium, L. prostratum, Ilex Gabra, Leucothoe catesbæi, Pieris floribunda, Ericas, Callunas, Taxus canadensis, Galax aphylla, Gaultheria procumbens, Houstonia serpyllifolia, Mitchella repens, Shortia galacifolia, Vinca minor, V. minor alba, Zanthorhiza apiifolia, Lilies, Trilliums, Erythroniums, Violets, Ferns in great variety, Dicentra eximia, Iris, Azaleas, Ilex verticillata, Aronia arbutifolia, and many other berry-bearing
shrubs.

## SAMPLE LIST OF MATERIALS USED IN A SMALL BUT SUCCESSFUL RHODODENDRON BED

## Garden of Mr. George W. Meith, Hubbard Woods, III.

This planting was made from suggestions and stock furnished by Harlan P. Kelsey, but an edging of violets was supplied from customer's own grounds. The planting proved a successful typical grouping at a minimum cost, of broad-leaved evergreens and "filler plants," which might be varied indefinitely at the will of the planter.

I Rhododendron maximum, 2 to 3 ft ., clump.
3 Rhododendron maximum, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
ro $\mathrm{Rhododendron} \mathrm{maximum} ,\mathrm{I} \mathrm{to} 11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., clumps
I Rhododendron carolinianum, I to $I 1 / 2$ ft., clump.
2 Rhododendron catawbiense, 2 to 3 ft ., clumps.
10 Rhododendron catawbiense, 9 to 18 in ., clps,
5 Kalmia latifolia, I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. clumps.
ro Kalmia latifolia, 6 to 9 in., clumps.
to Leucothoë catesbæi, 6 to 12 in., clumps.
10 Aronia arbutifolia. 2 to 3 ft .
30 Zanthorhiza apiifolia, 6 to 12 in., clumps.
5 Euonymus radicans.
I Ampelopsis engelmanni.

25 Dryopteris, in variety.
ro Eupatorium ageratoides.
3 Azalea arborescens, I to $11 / 2$ ft., clumps.
io Azalea nudiflora, 6 to 12 in., clumps.
5 Azalea vaseyi, 6 to 12 in., clumps.
2 Pieris (Andromeda) floribunda, 6 to 12 in., clumps.
10 Aronia nigra, 1 to 2 ft .
5 Clethra alnifolia, I to 2 ft .
I Chionanthus virginica, 3 to 4 ft .
5 Azalea viscosa, I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft .
20 Lilium superbum, first size.
20 Lilium canadense, first size.

Total cost, $\$ 65.90$.


Follow nature in grouping Rhododendrons, Mountain Laurel and other native plants

# KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN RHODODENDRONS, KALMIAS, ANDROMEDAS 

## At Boxford Nursery, Boxford, Massachusetts

Given proper soil conditions and exposure or location, all these native species are perfectly hardy in the latitude of Quebec
The desirable hybrids are not strictly hardy-many are really tender-and so for general planting and for successful results we must turn to our hardy native species, using the hybrids sparingly or where specially protected by mass planting of the indigenous sorts. Our Highlands Nursery is situated in the home of the American Rhododendron. Not even in Asia do Rhododendrons grow so luxuriantly as in our own southern Alleghany Mountains, where they attain a height of 30 feet and more, assuming tree-like proportions. They must be seen in their native lavishness of growth and bloom, on the mountain sides or hanging over the dashing, ice-cold streams and waterfalls, to be properly appreciated, and a trip to the high Carolina mountains in spring and early summer is a never-to-be-forgotten series of joys to the lover of nature.

With proper knowledge and experience, this beauty and wildness may be transferred to our gardens and lawns. Our long experience is at the service of customers at all times.

Thousands of the finest specimens in clumps filled with flower buds are at Boxford Nursery. These are transplanted many times and will produce an immediate effect.
Prices are for heavy, nursery-grown stock, f.o.b. cars at Boxford Nursery, Boxford, Mass.
All plants, except rarely the smallest sizes under I foot, are balled and burlaped separately.
Use hardy American Lilies, Trilliums, and other bulbs as "fillers" and "edging" for the Rhododendron bed. A special bulb list is ready, and will be freely sent.


Thousands of American Rhododendrons in finest clumps growing at Boxford Nursery

## KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN RHODODENDRONS

PRICES ARE AT BOXFORD NURSERY


Rhododendron carolinianum. The beautiful new pink dwarf species introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey. Absolutely hardy

## RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM A NEW AMERICAN SPECIES. CLEAR PINK. ABSOLUTELY HARDY

This is one of our finest introductions and fills a long-felt want for a hardy dwarf Rhododendron with flowers free from any hint of magenta. It was described and named by Alfred Rehder, of the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts.

It is the smallest Alleghanian species, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet in cultivation. Leaves dark green, usually blunt and narrow, covered with rusty dots below, much smaller than either maximum or catawbiense. Flower-clusters appear in greatest profusion in June, covering the plant with a rose-colored mantle. Fine for rocky slopes or hillsides, standing exposure unusually well, and invaluable as a single specimen or for massing with the other species.


## HARLAN P. KELSEY, Owner, SALEM, MASS.

PRICES ARE AT BOXFORD NURSERY


## RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE of the Carolina Mountains the hardiest of all rhododendrons

It was this magnificent Rhododendron that over a hundecd years ago was introduced into Europe, supplying, together with Rhododendron maximum, color and hardy bood to the cultivated "hybrids," hut with a consequent loss of hardiness; and so today, for dmerican gardens, where ironclad hardiness is essential, we must turn to the true original species, found on the loftiest, coldest peaks of the southern Alleghanies, where it attains a height of 20 to 30 feet.

Considering the extreme hardiness, color of flower. compact growth, and remarkable texture of foliage, which is a deep, shining green, and tar superior to the better-known Rhododendron maximum, we can recommend the true native catawbiense as the finest for general use, withstanding exposure and extremes of temperature where other Rhododendrons fail.

Do not confuse this true species, which is absolutely hardy, with the common so-called cataw-

## PRICES ARE AT BOXFORD NURSERY

## RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE, continued

biense hybrid seedling so freely imported from Europe, which is at best half-hardy, and even when branched above is a single stem, showing bareness underneath for years.

Unlike Rhododendron maximum, it is a very free bloomer, with foliage of a dark, rich, lasting green, which never rusts. The trusses are a bright red-purple (in marked contrast to the muddy purple of the semi-hardy half-breed imported variety noted above), and as sent out by Highlands Nursery is always on its own roots.

For massing to produce a broarl-leaved evergreen landscape effect, there is no plant equal to it in the latitude of the northern L'nitel States and Canada, where stricty hardy plants must

maximum cataw* carollnianum biense
 2 to 3 ft., clumps... 3503250300 oo

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}_{\mathrm{n},}$ clumps. Each $\$ 500$ IO $\$ 45 \mathrm{CO}$ \$425 00 4 to 5 ft ., clumps . . 800750005000 3 to 7 fto , specimens
$\$ 8$ to is 00

## RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM

## The Great American Rosebay <br> PERFECTLY HARDY IN THE LATITUDE OF QUEBEC

Rhododendron maximum is without doubt the noblest of American broad-leaved shrubs. It is found growing sparingly in New England and New York, more abundantly in the Pennsylvania mountains, but reaching perfection only in the southern Alleghany Mountains, where it grows in such luxuriance as to form a striking feature in the mountain landscape. Its large, waxy white or delicately
Types of Rhododendron leaves showing comparative sizes. pink flowers appear in large trusses in July, the latest of all the Rhododendrons, greatly enhancing its ornamental value as a broad-leaved evergreen for finished landscape effect.

This, with Rhododendron calantiense and Kalmia latifolia, are the three best broad-leaved evergreens for large plantations in woollands, in the border, and on the banks of streams and ponds. We have supplied 35 carloads of Rhododendron maximum for a single planting.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 | , |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 12 | \$0 25 | \$200 | \$1750 | I to I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$, clumps.......... \$1 00 | S0 00 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \$ 8000 \end{aligned}$ |
| It/2 to 2 ft | 40 | 300 | 2500 | 1/3 to 2 ft ., clumps.......... 1.75 | 1500 | 12500 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 75 $\times \quad 00$ | 600 | 5000 | 2 to 3 ft ., clumps. . . . . . . . . . . . . 250 | 2250 |  |
| 6 to 12 in., clumps | 80 | $\bigcirc$ | 6500 | 3 to 4 ft , clumps. . . . . . 4 to 6 ft., specimens. | 3750 |  |

[^0]
## KALMIA LATIFOLIA (The Mountain Laurel)

One of the grandest of our native, broad-leaved, evergecen shrubs, attaining tree-like proportions in our southern mountains. In cultivation it is a broad, thick shrub, and, when in full bloom, of surpassing beauty. The whed-shaped flowers in close terminal corymbs, pure white to pink, appear in May or June in such profusion as almost to smother the foliage. Its thick, shiny leaves, conspicuous the year round, make it a shrub of greatest value for massing. The hardiness of Kilmia latifolia is beyond doubt, it being found sparingly in Nova Scotia and increasingly in abundance through New England and the middle Atlantic states (particularly in the higher altitudes), till the crest of the southern Alleghanies is reached. Here the true American home of the broad-leaved ericaceze and perfect conditions of soil and climate are found, producing such a luxuriance of growth as to form veritable jungles of gorgeous beauty, miles in extent. It is fombl throughout south Carolina, Georgia, and northern Florida, along the banks of streams and cypress swamps. This. proves it to be a plant that will stand almost semi-tropical conditions as well as extreme colli. It is therefore extremely valuable for the southern states, taking its place with the magnifieent indian Azaleas, which are not hardy in the North.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to | . 8060 | \$500 | \$40 00 |  |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 f | 80 | 700 | 6000 |  |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 150 | 1200 | 11000 |  |
| 9 to 12 in | 100 | 800 | 7500 | $\$ 70000$ |

[^1]

Rhododendron catawbiense. Our way of growing bushy clumps, 15 to 50 stems. "Collected" stock in the smaller sizes is much the same in appearance

## RHODODENDRONS AND MOUNTAIN LAUREL "COLLECTED CLUMPS; ${ }^{38}$ BY THE CARLOAD

## FOR PRICES AND OTHER INFORMATION SEE PAGE 58 OF THIS CATALOG

 SPRING, SUMMER, FALL, and WINTER PLANTING. Plant any time!Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Leucothoës. Andromedas, and practically all broad-leaved evergreens and all conifers may be planted any time of the year with perfect safety if properly done. The requirements are to use specimens grown so they will lift with an adecuate ball, and then tise plenty of water in planting. In this way we plant with perfect safety any month in the year.

This opens up wide possibilities and should be an encouragement to many who find it impossible always to get everything planted during the conventional months. The extra care needed at certain times may make the cost greater, but the results are sure and worth while. It is the "new American horticulture" gained from painstaking experiment and expert knowledge. We do not recommend transplanting deciduous trees and shrubs during their growing season, though under proper conditions this too may be done.


Specimen Evergreens at Boxford Nursery

# OTHER HARDY BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS AND CONIFEROUS TREES AND SHRUBS AT BOXFORD NURSERY 

NOTE: All plants are transplanted and nursery-grown unless plainly marked other-


Ables fraserl. Fraser's Fir as a specimen (see page II)
wise.

The larger sizes are always shipped with balls and are burlaped, which means they will grow.

Special selection is always charged at special price. The prices in this catalog cover the average good grade as they run in the nursery row. Where specimens are picked, a price will be made to fit the specimen.

[^2]

Ables frasorl as a windbreak or shelter. We have 100,000 from scedlings to 12 -foot specimens

ANDROMEDA floribunda. Sce Pieris foribunda.

## ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uva-

 ursi. Bearberry. Hardy trailing shrub, very valuable for covering rocky slopes and sandy banks. Bright scarlet fruit.i-yr, pots, 60 cts . each, $\$ 5$ for 10, \$40 per 100.
BUXUS sempervirens arborescens. Tree Box. io to 25 ft . The hardiest variety. Old, well-grown specimens are very picturesque, but heavy clipping should be avoided.
6 to 8 in. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for $10, \$ 12$ per 100 .
sempervirens suffruticosa.
Dwarf Box. 6 in . to 2 ft . Quite hardy in Salem, where it has been used for many decades as an edging in formal gardens.
4 to $\overline{\mathrm{in}} \mathrm{in}$. 15 cts each, $\$ 1$ for 10, \$7 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

ABIES FRASERI. Fraser's Fir. The northern species, Abies balsamea, is almost worthless in any but the latitude of middle and northern Maine, as it becomes "leggy," thin, and is short-lived. Fraser's Fir, however, a distinct species from the highest peaks of the Carolina mountains, makes a perfect specimen lawn and screen tree, with dark green, thick-set foliage (blue underneath) and compact, pyramidal habit. It is one of the choicest of all American conifers of the Fir section.

An unusually fine lot of this splendid Fir. The attention of nurserymen is particularly called to Abies fraseri as the best Fir of this type that is grown in this country. The sizes listed below are especially bushy and well-rooted. Each 10 100 1,000 3 to 6 in., seed... $\$ 400 \$ 3500$
4 to 6 in ......... $\quad 7000600$
6 to $8 \mathrm{in} \ldots . . .180 .800$
II/2 to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . .{ }^{50} 45 \quad \$ 4003000$
2 to 3 ft ........... I 25 Io 008000
3 to 4 ft.......... I 75 I5 1513000
4 to 5 ft.......... $225 \quad 200018000$
5 to 6 ft........... $300 \quad 250020000$
6 to 8 ft ........... 4504000
8 to If ft., speci-
mens up to 20 oo
homolepis (brachyphylla). 80 to 100 ft . One of the finest Japanese conifers of recent introduction. Dark, lustrous green leaves, glaucous beneath; picturesque growth.

Each
${ }^{10}$
4 to 5 ft............................... $\$ 450$. $\$ 4000$ 5 to 6 ft $\qquad$ $800 \quad 6500$
nordmanniana. Nordmann's Fir. Ion to 150 ft . Dark green foliage, compact growth, dark brown cones. A stately tree of slow growth until well established. Each 10 2 to 3 ft............................ $\$ 300 \$ 2500$ 3 to 4 ft.............................. . 4 oo 3500
veltchi. 80 to 100 ft . Very hardy and when young one of the most beautiful Firs. Foliage bright green, silvery beneath. Each 10


CALLUNAS and ERICA. Heather. 6 in. to 3 ft . The hardy varieties offered are most useful in rockwork and for sandy hillsides and borders. They are ericaceous plants and require a Rhododendron or acid soil for best development. Very choice.
Calluna vulgarls alba (white) var. humosa, var, hammondi, var. superba, and alporti (crimson).
Strong plants, 75 cts., each, $\$ 6$ for 10, \$50 per 100.
Erica cinerea (rosy violet), ciliaris (purple). herbacea carnea (pink), and stewarti.
Strong plants, 75 cts , each, $\$ 6$ for $10, \$ 50$ per 100.
CEDRUS deodara. $5 \%$ to 150 ft . Pyramidal habit, very showy. bluish green foliage: barely hardy at Salem, but one of the choicest conifers for use in the South.
6 to 10 in., 35 cts , each,
$\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
Ilbani. Cedar of Lebanon. 50 to 150 ft . Distinctivetree; widespreading horizontal branches. An entirely hardy form at Arnold Arboretum, is

\$0 35 \$3 00
CHAMAEDAPHNE calyculata. Leather Leaf. 2 to 3 ft . A fine hardy border plant for the Rhododendron bed or very moist locations. White, nodding flowers in leafy racemes in


## PRICES ARE AT BOXFORD NURSERY



Prostrate Juniper (Juniperus nana communis depressa) with White Pine (Pinus strobus) background

CHAMAECYPARIS (Cupressus) Iawsoniana. Lawson's Cypress. Ioo to 200 ft . One of the most beautiful and variable of conifers; horizontal, spreading, and pendulous branches. Each io 100 4 to 8 in................. $\$ 0$ 10 $\$ 0$ 10 80 \$700 CRYPTOMERIA var. Iobbi. 30 to 7o ft. Very distinct ornamental; compact habit and deep green leaves, turning bronze in winter; highly recommended. Each $\$ 10 \quad 100$ 10- to 12 -in., pots....... $8080 \quad \$ 650 \$ 10000$ 3 to $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$., specimens .. $3 \quad 50 \quad 3000$
DENDRIUM. See Leiophyllum.

## DAPHNE cneorum.

to 10 in . Eacls ${ }^{10} 100$
HYPERICUM aureum. Golden St. John'sWort. 2 to 4 ft . Erect shrub, with large, shining leaves. Flowers 2 inches across, bright yellow, with broad petals; centers tufted with golden filaments. July to Aug. Each 10
It $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 030 \quad \$ 250$
densiflorum. 2 to 4 ft . Flowers completely covering the plant with a mantle of yellow in July.

Each 10
$\begin{array}{ll}1 \\ \text { to } \\ 2 & 2 \mathrm{ft} \\ 2 \mathrm{ft}\end{array}$
$\$ 020 \quad \$ 175$
prolificum. 2 to 4 ft . Form growing on mountains, of compact growth and valuable as a hedge plant. Foliage dark green and abundant, as are the bright yellow blossoms. July.

Each 10
6 to 9 in........................... $\$ 0$ 20 \$1 50
ILEX glabra. Inkberry. 4 to 15 ft . Dark green foliage and compact growth; black berries in profusion; very hardy and among our most uscful shrubs for hedges, borders, and the Khododendron bed; does well in moist locations.
Small clumpy stock..... $\$ 0 \begin{array}{ll}\$ 0 & \text { Each } \\ \$ 3 & 10 \\ 50 & \$ 3000\end{array}$

Ilex crenata. Japanese Molly, 6 to 8 ft . One of the best of all the hardy evergreen Hollies; of dense growth; small, crenated leaves, bright shining green. Very fine as a hedge plant and for use with Rhododendrons. Must have proper location and treatment to be perfectly hardy in this latitude.

I1/2 to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .{ }_{2} 2520$
opaca. American Holly. Io to 40 ft . While the American Holly grows sparingly in Massachusetts, it is not absolutely hardy until well established. It is, however, worth every effort to grow it. Very difficult to transplant, and leaves should be stripped when the plant is moved. Each 10 \$0 $75 \$ 00$

## JUNIPERUS chinensis albo-variegata (ar-

 gentea). 2 to 4 ft . Dwarf form; branchlets tipped with white.Each 10 I to $11 / 2$ ft............................ $\$ 0$ $55 \$ 600$
chinensis aurea. One of the best golden forms.

Each 10 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$_{2}$ oo $\$ 1500$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft......................}$.3 oo 2500 $300 \quad 2500$
chinensis pfitzeriana. 3 to 5 ft . Forms a broad pyramid with horizontal branches; one of the best.

Each 10 I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
chinensis procumbens. Spreading. 3 to 8 ft . broad; a good creeping variety.

Each 10
$\$ 100 \$ 900$
communis aurea. Golden Common Juniper.

|  | Fach 10 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$200 \$1500 |
| 3 to +ft . | 3002500 |



Juniperus communls depressa at Boxford Nursery. The fincst of ground-covers

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA. Drostrate Juniper. Without doubt this is the best prostrate form of Juniper for groundcover. It is at home on sandy or gravelly hillsides, fully exposed to the sun, where single plants often reach a diameter of 15 feet or more. In shade it does well where other shrubs or grass will not thrive, forming a looser covering, however, than in the open. It varies in form from the completely prostrate type to the ascending type. 2 to 4 feet high. We have several thousand transplanted specimens to select from, up to 8 feet in diameter. Fach 10 100 6- to 12-in. spread...... \$0 $50 \quad \$ 400 \quad \$ 3000$ I- to $I^{1 / 2}$-ft. spread....... $75600 \quad 5000$ 1 $1 / 2$ - to 2 -ft. spread....... I 25 Io 009000 2- to 3-ft. spread......... I 75 I5.00 13000 3- to 4 -ft. spread........ $250 \quad 2000 \quad 18000$ Larger specimens up to.. 15 oo
horizontalis prostrata. Spreading habit and good for rockwork. Each 10 2 to 3 ft .
\$0 $75 \$ 000$
sabina. Savin Juniper. 3 to 10 ft . Fine for rockeries and borders; spreading or procumbent.

Each ro 100 I- to $I T / 2-\mathrm{ft}$. spread...... $\$ 0 \quad 60 \quad \$ 500 \quad \$ 4000$ 11/2- to 2 -ft. spread..... I 259008000
sabina tamariscifolia. Gray Carpet Juniper. 2 to 3 ft . Procumbent; soft dense foliage. bright green, with a white line above; a choice rockery plant.

Each 10 I - to $\mathrm{y} 1 / 2$-ft. spread................... $\$ 175$ \$I5 00 $I^{1} / 2$ - to $2-f$ t. spread................. $250 \quad 2000$
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA. Red Cedar. 15 to 60 feet. Pyramidal habit; dark green to bluish foliage, with many variable forms. This is one of the most useful and characteristic trees of our native landscapes. It rivals the Italian Cypress in beauty, is absolutely

Juniperus virginiana, continued
hardy, and stands sea exposure well. Fruit dark blue and conspicuous, hanging until midwinter. For many effects it is the most useful evergreen for northern latitudes.

This is a specialty at Boxford Nursery and I can supply almost any size trees that are sure to live. We have made some notable plantings of large Cedars in the vicinity of Boston recently and with uniform success.

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text { Each } & 10 & 100 \\
\$ 060 & \$ 500 & \$ 4000
\end{array}
$$

I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$.
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$.
3 to +1 f..................... I 50 I2 00 I00 00

$350 \quad 30 \quad 00$

7 to S ft........................ 10 00 90 00
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . \mathrm{C} . .$.
10 to 12 ft................... 15 0014000
I2 to 14 ft.................. 250020000
Larger sizes from. $\$ 25$ to 6000
virginiana cannarti. 6 to 10 ft . Ovatepyramidal form, compact; bloomy bluish fruit. Each $8^{0}$

virginiana elegantissima. A horticultural variety; tips of branchlets yellow. Each 3 to 4 ft . $\$ 250$ 4 to 5 ft........................................... 3 . 50
virginiana glauca. Blue Virginia Cedar: The blue form of striking beauty. Each Io
 3 to 4 ft.......................................... 350 30 00 virgimiana globosa. 2 to 3 ft . Very dwarf form; useful among rocks. Liach I to $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 150$
virginiana schotti. 8 to Io ft. Dwarfish, pyramidal; bright green foliage. Each 10



Leiophyllum prostratum as a rockery plant in Massachusetts
KALMIA angustifolia. Narrow-leaved laurd. 2 wa it . Makes fine ground-cover. A charming. dwarf sort of the same general habit as $k$. latifolit, forming dense, low chumps. In early spring showy chnsters of wheel-shaped, deep rose-colored flowers. Each to 100 6 to 12 in .
$\begin{array}{lllll}\$ 0 & 35 & \$ 3 & 00 & \$ 20\end{array}$ glauca. Pale Laurel. I to 2 ft . Larger flowers than preceding species; crimson-purple and very shows. Both $K$. glance and $K$. Angustifolia are invaluable for the Rhododendron border.

$$
\text { I } 101: 2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. }
$$

Each Io Ioo

$$
\$ 0 \quad 45 \quad \$ 400 \quad \$ 3500
$$

LEDUM groenlandicum (latifolium). Labrador Tea. I to +it . A delightful little ericaceous plant. Handsome white flowers in umbel-like racemes and fine foliage; adapted for borders of evergreen shrubberies and swampy situations. Each Io 8 to to in....
LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium. Sand Myrtle. I to +ft . Extremely useful heath-like plant, "box-leaved." The beautiful white or pink flowers in May completely cover the bush. Each Io 6- to 9 -in. spread .............................................. \$0 30 \$250
rostratum. Mountain Heath. 6 to 12 inches. The Carolina mountains prostrate form of this beautiful genus. Rockwork evergreen, closely covering the surface with a bed of green. In full bloom May or June; produces a striking effect. The delicate dlowers are tinged with pink. One of our choicest alpine plants.


## LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI. 3 to 8 ft . Few shrub evergreens of

 the broad-leaved sort have the grace of this one. The thick, shining green leaves are evenly disposed on long, recurved branches, with dense racemes of beautiful, white, bell-shaped llowers. As an undershrub or for banks and the borders of streams it is without a rival. The sprays make beautiful winter decorations indoors, turning a rich bronze in the fall where exposed to the sun. My stock of this broad-leaved border plant. is the best I have cver had and the larger sizes will give immediate effect. All the heavy clumps come balled, and where the large sizes are used in quantity it is preferable to forward in car shipments. See illustration, iage is.6 to 12 in...............................

| pments. | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I to 12 inf. | \$0 50 | \$4 00 | $\$ 3000$ |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 75 50 | 650 1250 | 60 110 100 |
|  |  |  | 11000 |

2 to 3 ft .
$\begin{array}{llll}2 & 25 & 20 & 00 \\ 190 & 00\end{array}$

## MAHONIA (Berberis) repens.

Each Io 100
$\begin{array}{lllll}\$ 0 & 40 & \$ 3 & 00 & \$ 25\end{array} 00$
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. 6 to 12 in. Evergreen sub-shrub of high value as a ground-cover, both in shady locations and in the open.

Each Io 100 6 to 9 in.................. $\$ 0$ 25 \$x 75 \$15 00
PICEA canadensis (alba). White Spruce. 60 to 70 ft . Very decorative; especially useful near the coast Each 10 I00


$$
7 \text { to } 12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .89 \text { to } 1600
$$

alcockiana. Alcock's Spruce. 40 to 125 ft . A conspicuous species, but does not thrive in this latitude. Each 10 3 to 4 ft.............................. $\$ 33^{00} \$ 2250$ A to 5 ft............................... 3 . 50 30 00
canadensis glauca. Dwarfish form with blue foliage and very conspicuous cones.

Each 10
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
engelmanni. Engelmann's Spruce, 50 to 150 ft. Slender spreading branches, forming a dense and narrow pyramid; a fine sort with bluish green or steel-blue foliage.

Frach 10 IOO 6 to 8 in . $\$ 60$ per 1,000 .. $\$ 0$ I5 $\$ \mathrm{I}$ oo $\$ 800$
excelsa. Norway Spruce. 50 to 100 ft . Spreading branches and usually pendulous branchlets; good when young, but lower limbs soon die away, particularly where planted close.
7 to 8 ft .
Each 10


Picea mariana (nigra). Black Spruce. 20 to 50 ft . Recommended only for latitudes of Maine and northern New York. Each 10 3 to 4 ft............................... $\$ 2$ oo $\$ 1750$ 4 to 5 ft.............................. 3 oo 2750
orientalis. Oriental Sprucc. 40 to 80 ft . A very graceful tree of slow growth; valuable for smaller gardens. Each 10 2 to 3 ft........................................ $\$ 25$ 20 $\$ 20$ 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
pungens. Green Colorado Spruce. 80 to 100 ft . A handsome and very hardy tree; useful in difficult exposures. This is the original green form, but foliage varies to shades of blue. Each 10 I00

pungens kosteri. Koster's Blue Spruce. 40 to 60 ft . Very blue foliage; most conspicuous in all situations. An unusual stock

rubra. Red Spruce. 40 to 100 ft . Short slender branches, forming pyramidal heads;
 2 to 3 ft............................... 125 . 1000
sitchensis. Sitka Spruce. 60 to 200 ft . Very ornamental, with contrasting colors of foliage, bright green below, silvery white above. Does best on the Yacific coast.


Pleris (Andromeda) floribunda. Thousands of specimens, strictly Americankuwn

## PIERIS (Andromeda) foribunda. 2 to 4 ft .

 One of the finest of all broad-leaved American shrubs. Compact growth, with shining evergreen leaves and abundant racemes of showy, white flowers in May. The next season's buds appear after the flowering season and give the plant the appearance of being in bloom the year round. My stock is all strictly American grown and of finest quality. The imported Andromeda is very often difficult to establishThese plants are feathered to the ground and a mass of buds. It is doubtful if there has been such a stock as these plants ever offered before in this country. It is strictly American-grown stock and is not troubled with the peculiar wilting off which affects Dutch-grown stock.

| 6- to | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9- to 12 -in. spread. | \$0 80 | $\$ 700$ | \$60 00 |
| I- to I $1 / 2-\mathrm{ft}$, spread, | 150 I 50 | 800 1250 | 7000 |
| 1/2-to $2-\mathrm{ft}$. spread. | 250 | 1250 | 10000 |
| 2- to 3-ft. spread | 350 | 3000 |  |

Pieris japonica. Japanese Fetter Bush. This fine species is of more upright growth than P. foribunda, the young foliage presenting striking shades of reddish pink early in the season. The flowers are in terminal racemes,

> and very showy.
> I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$........
> 11/2 to 2 ft ....................................... 75 \$15 00
> PINUS austriaca (nisa).... 2000

PINUS var. austriaca (nigra). Austrian Pine. 50 to 100 ft . Tall, well-known species; usc-

banksiana (divaricata). Jack Pine. 20 to 80 ft . Very hardy and withstands salt spray, being very useful for plantations on islands and near the ocean. Picturesque

| growth. | Each | 10 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 12 in | \$0 20 | \$I 50 | \$1200 |
| 12 to 15 | 30 |  | 18 oo |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 100 | 850 |  |
| 4 to 6 ft | 200 | 1800 |  |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 350 | 30 oo | 25000 |
| 8 to 10 ft |  | 4000 |  |
| to 12 f | oo | 60 00 |  |

## HARLAN P. KELSEY, Owner, SALEM, MASS.

## PRICES ARE AT BOXFORD NURSERY

Pinus cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. 50 to 100 ft . A very handsome Pine, resembling the common White l'ine. So slow growing that it may be used as a dwarf.

| Each | 10 | 100 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1$ | 00 | $\$ 8$ | 00 |
| 1 | 50 | 12 | 50 |
| 20000 |  |  |  |
| 2 | 00 | 18 | 00 |
| 100 | 16000 |  |  |

9 to $\mathrm{I} 2 \mathrm{in} . . .$.
I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} .$.
$\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft.}$.
$\$ 100 \quad \$ 800 \quad \$ 7000$ I to $I / 3 \mathrm{ft}$.
$200 \quad 1800 \quad 16500$ to 3 ft..................................................................... 2250
densiflora. Japanese Red Pine. 40 to 100 ft . Grows rapidly; often picturesque when older. Each Io 100 1,000 8 to 12 in............................ $\$ 0$ 20 20 1 50 \$12 00 \$100 00 I2 to 15 in........................... $40 \quad 250 \quad 1800 \quad 15000$
 3 to 4 ft............................. 225200018000
flexilis. Limber Pine. 50 to 80 ft . Hardy western species, adapted for ornamental planting on rocky slopes.

massoniana. 40 to 80 ft . Chinese species; slender spreading branches. It has so far proved hardy at Boxford Nursery.
 monticola. Mountain White Pine. 60 to 150 ft . A fine western species, similar to our eastern White Pine, but forming a narrower, more slender pyramid.

Each 10

murrayana. Lodge-pole Pine. 80 to 130 ft . From the Rocky Mountains. In cultivation it is usually a bushy, low tree and

Pinus strobus (White Pine). We ship all larger sizes with balls

| hardy. | Each | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to I2 in. | So 20 | \$1 25 | \$10 00 | \$80 00 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | I 50 | 1200 |  |  |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 200 | 1800 | 16000 |  |
| 8 to ro ft. | 400 |  |  |  |

Prices of Pinus rigida Each ${ }^{10}$ 100 3 to 3 ft . | I 00 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 800 |

$\$ 4000$
 5 to $0 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Pinus strobus. White Pine. 60 to 150 ft . Very ornamental, hardy Pine of rapid growth, with soft bluish green leaves. Symmetrical when young, picturesque in old age. Greatest value for forest and park planting and for windbreaks, or as a single specimen, or ingroups. Fach $10 \quad 100 \quad 1.000$


6 to 8 ft., speci-
mensfrom. $\$ 5$ to 1200
A large stork of 6 - to 12 -inch seedlings at $\$ 10$ per $\mathrm{I}, 000$ net, in quantities not less than $\mathrm{I}, 000$, or at $\$ 9$ per 1,000 in 10,000 lots. To anyone wishing to use from 10,000 to 25.000 transphanted 0 to re-inch stock, I will make a very low price.
sylvestris. Scotch Pine, io to 100 ft . An important timber tree in Furope $\cdot$ here used largely as a cheap screen or windbreak tree.


All prices up to page 45 are for stock ordered from Boxford Nursery, Boxford, Mass.


Pieris (Andromeda) floribunda at home among boulders

Pinus thunbergi. Japanese Black Pine. 60 to 100 ft. Very handsome sort and should be more widely used in landscape work. Spreading pendulous branches and broad pyramidal head; somewhat resembles $P$. densifora.

\[

\]

var. wateriana. Dwarf variety; good for rocky situations. Each 10 I to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi (taxifolla). Douglas Spruce. 60 to 200 ft . Pyramidal tree, with horizontal branches and pendulous branchlets. Foliage dark or bluish green. One of our choicest and most satisfactory native evergreens for universal landscape use.

douglasi glauca. Form with bluish foliage, and very ornamental. Each 10 I to $x^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
RETINISPORA (Chamacyparis) obtusa gracilis. 10 to 12 ft . One of the hardiest and best of this group.
6 to 12 in . $\qquad$
Each
. $\$ 10000$
obtusa mana. 3 to 12 ft . Very hardy and the choicest of the family. Beautiful "tufted" foliage cffect; a picturesque little tree for the border, among rocks, etc.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6 \text { to } 12 \text { in......................... } \text { Each }^{75} \$ 1500 \\
& 11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{2} 50 \text {. } 2250
\end{aligned}
$$

obtusa pygmae. I to 2 ft . Very dwarf form for rockeries, etc.
6 to 12 in .
Each 10
\$I $50 \quad \$ 1250$

Retinispora plsifera. Pyramidal bush or low tree; quite ornamental. Each 10 3 to 1 ft............................. 6 oo
5 to 6 ft., specimens.......... 6 oo $\$_{50}$ oo
pisifera aurea. Variety with golden-tipped foliage. Considered beautiful by those who like freak colors in nature. We have little use for it ourselves.

Each ${ }^{10}$ 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$
7
7
to 8 oo $\$ 25$ oo

## RHODODENDRON arbutifolium (wilsoni).

 See page 8 .TAXUS baccata repandens. 2 to 4 ft . A more spreading sort and a fine ground-cover and for edges of plantations.

Each to
$\qquad$ . $\$ 25 \quad \$ 1200$
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
canadensis. Canadian Yew, I to 3 ft . Procumbent shrub with ascending branches and bright green foliage. Fine for rockgardens and as a ground-cover in shady places.

Each
$\$ 075$
$\$ 0$
cuspidata brevifolia. Japanese Yew. 2 to 6 ft . Dark green foliage, thickly set on open branches. Very hardy and of greatest ornamental value.

Each ${ }^{10}$ 6 to $12 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

THUYA occidentalis. American Arborwitx. 30 to 80 ft . Tree of variable height and outline; very beautiful especially when young. Foliage bright green or in winter bronzed. A favorite hedge plant.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | So 30 | \$2 50 | \$20 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 60 | 500 | 4000 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | I 00 | 800 | 6500 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | I 50 | 1250 |  |
| 5 to 6 ft | 200 | 1750 |  |
| 6 to 7 ft . . | 300 | 2750 |  |

Thuya occidentalis, Geo. Peabody. Golken Arborvite. For a golden-leaved evergreen it is among the best, holding its color well. Each
4 to 5 ft............................................ $\$ 200$
occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvita. 8 to 20 ft . Compact narrow pyramids, of great use in formal work.

occidentalis wareana. One of the best forms for hedges, with steel-blue foliage.

orientalis aurea. Low, compact shrub; young foliage goklen. Fach 10 I to $x^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$.......................... $\leqslant 125$ § 1000
orientalis elegantissima. Tips of young shoots golden yellow. Fach ${ }^{10}$ Io 100
 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{2}$. 2 oo 16 oo
TSUGA canadensis. Canadian IIemlock. 40 to 100 ft . A tall graceful evergreen, with drooping branches. One of our choicest trees for specimen, grouping, sereen, and forest planting. There is no better or more beautiful hedge plant.

We have the best stock of Canadian Ilemlock in large sizes that I know of in the American trade, and as they are scarce, it would be well to place orders for these as early as possible.

|  | Each | 10 |  | 100 |  | 1,000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 in . | \$0 20 | 51 | 50 | SI2 |  | \$100 |  |
| 8 to 12 it. | 30 | 2 | 50 | 20 | 00 | 180 |  |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 125 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |

Prlces of Tsuga canadensis, continted liach 10 In


TSUGA CAROLINIANA. Carolina Hemlock. 40 to 80 feet. This grand new Hemlock. introduced by me, possesses a distinct pyramidal growth, and attains a height of 40 to 80 feet. Its dense, dark foliage and graceful habit are approached only by the finer Japanese Hemlocks. Some fine specimens are to be seern in the Arnold Arhoretum, and are the first plants of this Hemlock ever sent out, being supplied by me to Prof. C. S. Sargent in 1884.

The only stock of large $T$. caroliniana in existence that we know of. Specimens from 4 feet up are feathered to the ground and compact and dense. They have been transplanted until they have very large solid halls which are lifted with the plants. The particular attention of murserymen is called to the fine young stock of transplanted plants which I can offer in 1,000 and 10,000 lots. It is the coming American evergreen for the finest plantings.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 in. | . $\$ 030$ | \$200 | \$1800 | \$15000 |
| 6 to 9 in. | 45 | 400 | 3500 | 30000 |
| 9 to 12 in . | 60 | 550 | 5000 | + 47500 |
| 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | 100 | 900 | 8000 | 75000 |
| 4 to 5 ft . . | . 650 |  |  |  |
| 5 to 6 ft . | . 1000 | 9000 |  |  |
| 6 to 7 ft . | . 1500 | 14000 |  |  |
| 7 to 8 ft . | .1800 | 17500 |  |  |

heterophylla. 50 to 80 ft . Western species of doulstful hardiness but great beauty. We are testing it. Each 10 6 to 9 in............................. 50 50 5.400 sieboldi. Japanese IIemlock. 50 to 100 it . A rare hardy sort of distinction and beauty. Leaves dark glossy green,
 marked by two white lines beneath. Should be in all choice collections.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft .
$\$ 600 \quad \$ 5000$

We are glad to help customers make up lisls of native plants for any location, and to suggest plans. Always state just the amount you wish to expend, if possible, or the effect desired. Pleased customers are our best advertisements.
suga caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock) evergreen. Introduced by Harlan I. Kelsey


Azalea kaempleri. Bright orange-red, finely located in a hillside rockery. See page 2 I

## DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

ACER dasycarpum. Silver Maple, 50 to 75 ft. Rapid growth; open pendulous habit; light green leaves; for quick effects desirable, but not as desirable for general use as many other species.
10 to I2 ft .
Each 10
12 to 14 ft .
$\$ 150 \quad \$ 1250$
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
dasycarpum pyramidalis.
10 to 12 ft................................... $\$_{3} 00$
dasycarpum wieri. Wier's Cut-leaved Maple. Weeping variety of considerable beauty.

Fach
$\$ 250$
$\$ 20^{10} 00$
ginnala. I5 to 20 ft . Handsome foliage, turning bright red in autumn $\qquad$ Fach 10 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft}$.
6 to 7 ft .
\$I $00 \$ 750$ palmatum atropurpureum. Japanese Blood-leaved Maple. 10 to 20 ft . One of the best in form and foliage. Each 10
$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{10}$
50
$\$ 1200$
pictum. 30 to 60 ft . Round-headed Japanese species; bright green foliage. Each 10
4 to 8 in........................... $\$ 0$ 25 $\$ 200$
platanoides. Norway Maple. Used for street planting. Each
5 to 6 ft.................. $\$ 0.60$ 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . \mathrm{Cl} 10 \mathrm{Co}$ 6 to 8 ft.................... 75 . $\$ 5$ oo $\$ 4000$


spicatum. Mountain Maple. 5 to 30 ft . Dwarfish; good for undergrowth and the border.

Each 10


Acer saccharum. Sugar Maple. 60 to 120 ft . One of our best known and finest shade and street trees; of upright dense growth; leaves turn bright yellow and scarlet in autumn.

fESCULUS carnea (rubicunda). Red HorseChestnut. 20 to 40 ft . Variety with flowers varying from flesh color to scarlet. Each

hippocastanum. 60 to 80 ft . Thick growth; heavy foliage; panicles of white flowers. Each
octandra. Buckeye...................... to $\$ 7.00$ flowers in open panicles to 90 ft. Yellow flowers in open panicles. Each 10
I to $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$........................ $\$ 035 \$ 300$
AMELANCHIER canadensis (botryapium). Shad-Bush. 15 to 60 ft . The Carolina mountain form, with large-panicled, showy white flowers and delicious fruit


AMORPHA glabra (montana). 3 to 6 ft . Kare species from the South; blue flowers and finely cut leaves.

Each 10
ARALIA
ARALIA spinosa. Hercules' Club. 10 to 40 ft . Subtropical-looking shrub; large bipinnate leaves and enormous terminal clusters of white flowers.
3 to $\& \mathrm{ft}$.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Each } & 10 \\ \$ 030 & \$ 250\end{array}$


Azalea (Rhododendron) vaseyl. Southern Azalea. Introduced by Ilighlands Nursery. See colored illustration on front cover.

ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. 6 to 10 ft . One of our most showy, red-fruited shrubs for winter effect and for planting in Khododendron beds and in shrubberies.



atropurpurea. Purple Chokeberry, 6 to 12 ft . Purplish black fruit. All the Aronias have showy white flowers and conspicuous fruit.

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text { Each } & \text { IO } & 100 \\
. \$ 050 & \$ 4 & \$ 3500
\end{array}
$$

melanocarpa (nigra). Black Chokeberry, 3 to 6 ft . Dense growth; fine for border; black fruit and masses of showy white blossoms.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{l} / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$0 40 | \$300 | \$27 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 60 | 500 | 4500 |
| 3 to 4 ft . |  |  | 6000 |
| \& to 5 ft . |  |  |  |

## HARDY AMERICAN AZALEAS

The American Azaleas are among the choicest of all ornamentals, whether exotic or native, and were but rarely seen in cultivation before being disseminated by Highlands Nursery.

They are seen at their best when planted in large masses and in properly prepared beds, and they richly repay any unusual care given them. Like most ericaceous plants, they love deep, moist, welldrained soil, and these showy native species are particularly adapted to planting in shrub borders and with Rhododendrons, their brilliant blossoms being set off by a . background of dark foliage. Azaleas can be successfully grown almost anywhere, following same instructions given for Rhododendrons. The complete hardiness of all the species we offer is unquestionable. No American shubs equal the native Azaleas, particularly $A$. litea, for woodland and hillside plantings.

Our cold Carolina mountains have added no more beautiful plants to gardens than these American Azaleas, not even excepting the magnificent broad-leaved evergreen Rhododendrons of worldwide fame.
AZALEA arborescens. Fragrant White Azalea. 5 to 15 ft . In June the delightfully spicy fragrant white flowers, with pink stamens, appear in profusion, lasting for weeks. Becomes a sprearing clump 3 to 6 feet broad in cultivation; casy culture. The foliage of this variety often colors striking shades of red in late autumn, and is the best of all the genus.

The clumps offered have from twentyfive to one hundred stems and are heavily budded with enormous balls.

arborescens rosea. Rare form, with bright pink, fragrant flowers. Introduced by Highlands Nursery: \$4 each.
canescens. 3 to ro ft. A new species with brilliant pink flowers. Each 10 I2 to 15 in. . ...................... 50 . 60 \$5 00

## AZALEA LUTEA (CALENDULACEA). Great

Flame Azaleat. 6 to 15 ft . The most regal of all the species, native or exotic, and a noble representative of our rich Carolina mountain flora. Bartram, speaking of it in his "Travels," calls it the "fiery Azalea," and says: "This epithet fiery I annex to this most celebrated species of Azalea as being

Azalea lutea, continued
expressive of the appearance of its flowers, which are in general of the color of the finest red lead, orange, and bright gold as well as yellow and cream-color. This is certainly the most gay and brilliant-flowering shrub yet known." No more striking landscape effect can be produced than a hillside of $A$. lutea in full bloom. Nearly all quoted above 18 in . are budded. See color illustration on back cover.

These $A$. lute a are splendid clumps with a mass of buds and range in color from light sulphur-yellow to deep red. Where the colors are picked, a special charge will be made. Each 10 100 6 to 12 in., clumps...... $\$ 0$ 40 $\$ 3 \begin{array}{llll}50 & \$ 30 & 00 \\ 80 & 00 & 60 & 00\end{array}$
 $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2}$ to 2 ft . clumps..... I 50 Io 00 $\begin{array}{lllll}2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \text {., clumpls. . . . . . . } 2 & 00 & \text { IS } \\ 3 & \text { to } \\ 3\end{array}$ 3 to +ft ., clumps......... 3503000 4 to 5 ft ., clumps. ...... 5 . 00 . 4500
nudifiora. Pinxter Flower. 5 to 10 ft . Showy (ieep pink flowers in Apri! and May, while quite bare of leaves. Stands sun and exposure well. Dwarf species.

| Fach | 10 | 100 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 060$ | $\$ 500$ | $\$ 40$ | 00 |
| 80 | 700 | 6500 |  |
| 125 | 1200 | 100 | 00 |

## Highlands Nursery stock is listed on pages 50 to 58

## KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN TREES AND SHRUBS

## PRICES ARE AT BOXFORD NURSERY

AZALEA VASEYI. Southern Azalea. 6 to 15 ft. This showy Azalea was discovered only as late as 1878 , and introduced by Highlands Nursery very soon after. It is of easy culture, and is perhaps the most profuse bloomer of all the native species, and the more conspicuous, as its white, piak, or deep rosecolored tlowers appear in early April or May before the foliage. Of erect, slender habit naturally, in cultivation it becomes more spreading, while retaining the charming light stem growth. Autumn usually turns the leaves a deep dark crimson, greatly enhancing its beauty and value. See color illustration on front cover.

viscosa. Early White Azalca. 5 to 15 ft . Late-blooming with small, white, fragrant flowers in June and July. Arborescens and viscosa love moisture.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I to $11 / 2$ | \$0 50 | \$4 00 | \$30 00 |  |
| 1 to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 3 \mathrm{ft}$ | I 00 | 800 | 7000 | \$600 00 |
| $13 / 2$ to 2 ft | I 50 | 1250 | 11000 |  |
| 2 to 3 ft ., | 300 | 2.50 |  |  |
| 3 to 4 ft ., | 400 | 3500 |  |  |

OTHER AZALEAS
gandavensis. Ghent Azalea. Each To
indich 3 t................................ 8 I $75 \$ 1500$
indica alba.
9 to $I 2$-in. pots. . .................. $\$ 0$. $\$ 0$. $\$ 0^{10} 75$
kaempferi. Each Io
I to $11 / 2$ ft.......................... $\$ 125$. $\$ 12$ ao

mollis. Each $_{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$., clumps.... $\$ 075 \$ 6^{10} 100$ Ito $11 / 2$ ft., clumps. .... $\$ 075$ \$6 $\$ 00 \quad \$ 5000$
pontica. Each Io 100 6 to 9 in.................. \$0 $25 \$ 200 \$ 1800$
BENZOIN zestivale. Spice Bush. 6 to 15 ft . Yellow flowers in spring, and scarlet fruit in fall and early winter.

Each
2 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
BERBERIS aggregata. New western China species, somewhat like B. canadensis. Very valuable.

Each
$\$ 0$
10
amurensis japonica (regeliana). 4 to 8 ft .
Fine upright shrub, with showy scarlet fruit.

canadensis. American Barberry. I to 3 ft .

2 to 3 ft................................. 75600

AZALEA, ARONIA, and CLETHRA. (Growing
together.)
Each
2 to $4 \mathrm{ft} .$, clumps.
$\$ 2$ to $\$ 100$

Berberis repens. Sce Mahonia repens.
sieboldi. 2 to 4 ft . Leaves purplish when young, deep vinous red in autumn. Bright

| lustrous red fruit. | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 10 in . | \$0 15 | \$100 | $\$ 800$ |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 25 | 200 |  | 2 to 3 ft................... 40 . 300 2500 3 to 4 ft

$60 \quad 500$
-
sinensis (sanguinolenta) : 4 to 6 ft . Slender arching branches; purplish fruit. Each 10 6 to $12 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. 2 to Io ft . One of the best known of hedge plants; compact growth and scarlet fruit.

|  | Fach | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$0 35 | \$300 | $\$ 2750$ | \$200 00 |
| $\mathrm{I} / 2$ to 2 ft 。 | 50 | 450 | 4000 | 35000 |
| $2 \mathrm{l}_{0} 2^{1} \mathrm{ft}$. | 60 | 550 | 5000 | 42500 |
| $2{ }^{1}-\mathrm{to} .3 \mathrm{tt}$. tra heav | 80 | 750 | 7000 |  |

thunbergi maximowiczi. An interesting variety of the type, with foliage bright green beneath. Each 10 I2 to 15 in......................... $\$ 0$ 40 \$300
vulgaris. Common Barberry. 4 to 12 ft . One of the very best. Handsome in spring, with golden yellow flowers and light green foliage; bright scarlet fruit hanging through winter. Each 101001,000 6 to 12 in. S.... $\$ 015$ \$0 $75 \quad \$ 400 \$ \$ 2000$ I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . .20$ I $50 \quad 1000$ $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . .3 \quad 30 \quad 250 \quad 2000$
BETULA alba. European White Birch. 30 to 50 ft . Fine white bark; of great use for planting among evergreens for contrast; best effect when plants have several stems.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | \$1 00 | \$8 00 | \$60 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 125 | I2 00 |  |
| 10 to |  |  |  |

Iutea. Yellow Birch. 60 to 100 ft. Silvergray or light orange bark, A fine tree, too ittle used.

Each 10
6 to 8 ft.............................. $\$ 0.75 \$ 600$ 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 1 oo 800 nigra (rubra). River Birch. 50 to 90 ft . Bark reddish brown. A moisture-loving, graceful tree and remarkable for its ragged

$75 \quad 00$

Betula papyrifera. Paper or Canoc Birch. 60 to 100 ft. Very ornamental, white-barked tree, of greatest value for contrasting effects with evergreens.

| Each | Xo | I00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| So 40 | $\$ 300$ | \$2500 |
| 60 | 500 | 4000 |
| 75 | 600 | 5000 |
| 00 | 800 | 7000 |
| 125 | 1000 |  |

populifolia. Gray Birch. IS to 40 ft . Grown in clumps, is conspicuous as a gray-barked shrub with delicate twige and cut foliage.

Each 10

## 7 to 8 ft.............................. $\$ 1$ oo $\$ 800$

BUDDLEIA davidi veitchiana. 5 to 8 ft Robust shrub at first, later gracefully arching; dense large clusters of mauve-colored dlowers, with a bright orange eyc.

Each 10
IIcavy............................... $\$ 0$. 50 \$ 00
CARAGANA arborescens. Siberian Pea Tree. 8 to 20 ft . Bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers; a conspicuous small tree.

Each 10

arborescens cuneifolia. A variety from the Arnold Arboretum. Each Io 100 6 to 12 in................. $\$ 025 \$ 200 \$ 1200$ microphylla. 4 to 6 ft . Another interesting form with yellow flowers.

$$
\text { Fach } 10 \quad 100
$$

$$
4 \text { to } 6 \text { in................... } \$ 0 \quad 25 \quad \$ 200 \$ 1500
$$

CARPINUS caroliniana (americana). American Hornbeam. I5 to 40 ft . Bushy small tree; dense but slender branches; foliage colors orange-yellow and scarlet in fall. Fine as a clipped hedge plant.

CASTANEA pumila. 3 to 25 ft . A fine shrub; abundant catkins of bright yellow or white flowers, followed by burs inclosing delicious nuts one third the size of chestnuts. Suitable in the border and on dry and rocky slopes; a splendid ornamental, and valuable for fruit.

| or iruit. | So 50 | ¢ ${ }^{10}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 75 | 600 |
| 3 to 4 ft . |  | 900 |



The ChInkapin, Castanea pumila. Splendid ornamental; delicious nut


CATALPA speciosa. Western Catalpa. 50 to 100 ft . Desirable ornamental; quick growth; showy panicles of white flowers.

| white flo | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft | . $\$ 0.25$ | \$200 |
| to 5 | 35 | 300 |
| 5 to 6 to 8 | 50 | 400 |
| 8 to 10 | 75 | 600 |
|  | 125 | 1200 |
| HALANTHUS Good shrub for 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. | $\text { a. } 3 \text { to }$ <br> Each . $\$ 035$ | $\begin{aligned} & I 2 \mathrm{ft} \\ & \mathrm{IO}_{2} \end{aligned}$ |

CERCIDIPHYLLUM Japonicum. Kadsura Tree. 20 to 60 ft. Very ornamental Japanese tree; graceful pyramidal
habit; fine foliage.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Each } 10 \\
\$ \text { I } 00
\end{array} 800
$$



## Clethra alnifolia

CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe. 5 to 30 ft . Spreading shrub; in carly June a mass of fragrant, drooping, white flowers.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$0 50 | \$400 | \$30 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . |  | 600 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft . |  |  |  |

CLETHRA acuminata. Mountain Pepper Bush. From Carolina mountains; conspicuous red bark and drooping racemes of white flowers. I to $I^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$

Each 10
alnifolla. Sweet Pepper Bush. A mass of very fragrant white flowers in late summer when Howering shrubs are rare.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. |  | \$300 | \$2500 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 50 | 400 |  |

COLUTEA arborescens. Bladder Senna. 8 to I5 ft. Attractive yellow and brownish flowers and cut foliage.

Each 10 6 to 12 in......................
CORCHORUS. See Kerria.
CORNUS alba sibirica. 3 to Io ft . One of the finest for winter bark effects, with scarlet twigs.

Each 10 3 to 4 ft . $\qquad$ \$0 $50 \quad \$ 400$ 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
florida. Flowering Dogwood. Io to 40 ft . One of the most beautiful American flowering small trees.

Each 10 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 125 \$ 1200$ 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 175 I6 00
florida rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. A splendid stock of this choice variety. The Dogwoods are invaluable for woods planting. The scarlet fruit in autumn and early winter is very showy and fine for bird food. Each 10 100


Cornus kousa. 10 to 20 ft . Fine Asiatic species, flowering in June. Each 4 to 5 ft........................................ ${ }^{\text {I }} 75$
mas. Cornelian Cherry. Io to 20 ft . Handsome shrub; a mass of yellow flowers in spring and scarlet fruit in autumn.

stolonifera. Ked Osier Corncl. 6 to 10 ft . Dark blood-red branches.

|  | liach | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft 。 | \$0 30 | $\$ 250$ | \$20 00 |

stolonifera aurea. Yellow Osier Cornel. 6 to 10 ft . Golden yellow branches.

|  | Fach | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . So 65 | \$500 | \$4000 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 80 | $\bigcirc 00$ | 6000 |

CORYLUS rostrata. Beaked Hazelnut. A splendid undershrub for woodiands and a good border plant. Each 10 Io 100
 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . . . . .$.

COTONEASTER foveolata. 6 to 10 ft . A good border shrub; black fruit; foliage bright scarlet and orange in autumn.

francheti. 6 to 12 ft . Almost evergreen leaves; a good border plant. Each 10 3 to 4 ft............................... 70 $75 \$ 00$
horizontalis. Low spreading shrub of extreme beauty when planted over boulders and among rocks. Glossy foliage; graceful habit; brilliant scarlet fruit.

|  | Each | IO | 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 12 in., pots. | $\$ 150$ | \$12 50 | \$90 00 |
| I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} .$. . | 200 | 1800 |  |

## PRICES ARE AT BOXFORD NURSERY

CRATAEGUS. The Hawthorns. All the Hawthorns, both American and foreign, are highly ornamental shrubs or small trees, usually with profuse white flowers in spring and carly summer, succeeded by conspicuous red, crimson, and srarlet fruits. All offered are hardy, and on small places or where used by hundreds or thousands on large estates are indispensable. Their rugged character and fine winter effects are not even yet fully appreciated.
arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. I5 to 20 ft . Bright crimson fruit, falling in August. 6 to 12 in.................. $\$ 0_{0} \quad 30 \quad \$ 200 \quad \$ 1800$ coccinea. Scarlet Thorn. I5 to 40 ft . One of the best native species. Each 10 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. 15 to 40 ft . Decorative sort; distinct habit; leaves glossy green, turning brilliant scarlet in fall; red fruit persistent into winter.

monogyna. Is to 20 ft . Closely related to the English Hawthorn. Each 10 4 to 6 in. $\qquad$ . $\$ 020$ \$I 50 nitida. 20 to 30 ft . Very ornamental with bright scarlet fruit, which persists into Feb-
 oxyacantha. English Hawthorn. 8 to I5 ft. All the forms are showy and worthy.




Cenista tinctoria (Woadwaxen). The shrub that makes the Salem "pustures" a blaze of golden yellow in June

## KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN TREES AND SHRUBS

## PRICES ARE AT BOXFORD NURSERY

EUONYMUS alatus. Winged Burning Bush. 6 to 8 ft . One of the most conspicuous, with brilliant scarlet fruit and foliage turning crimson in autumn; branches stiff with corky wings.

Each $10 \quad 100$
ry/2 to 2 ft .
$100 \quad \$ 8.00$
2 to 3 ft .
$\begin{array}{lll}1 & 25 & 1200\end{array}$
3 to 4 ft.................... I 75 I500
4 to 5 ft ., extra heavy... 2502000
americanus. Strawberry Bush. 4 to 8 ft . Bright green bark; very ornamental; good for use along streams. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$...

$$
\text { Each } 10
$$

$$
\$ 040 \quad \$ 350
$$

bungeanus. 10 to 15 ft . Slender branches; large scarlet fruits, hanging on till late.

|  | Fach | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 12 in. | . $0_{0} 25$ | \$200 | \$1500 |
| to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 40 | 300 | 2500 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 0 |  |  |

latifolius. 15 to 20 ft . I.arge, handsome foliage and pendulous fruit. 3 to 4 ft . $\qquad$ Fach 10 4 to 5 ft.............................. 200 . 18 on FAGUS americana. American Beech. 40 to 90 ft . One of the best native trees for lawn or woods. Grows well in dense shade as an undershrub. The white or gray bark is most conspicuous.

Fach 10
1 to $\frac{1 / 2}{} \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ \$0 $50 \quad \$ 400$ 2 to 3 ft . $75 \quad 600$ 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. ..... I 50 I2 00 4 to 5 ft . $\begin{array}{lll}200 & 1800\end{array}$
purpurea. Each ro 2 to 3 ft.............................. §I $^{25}$ \$I2 00
FORSYTHIA var. fortunei. Golden Bell. in to 12 ft . Dark green foliage, arching branches, and golden yellow flowers with twisted petals.


intermedia. Hybrid Golden Bell. Io to 15 ft. Floriferous; golden yellow. Each 10
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

Forsythia var, sieboldi. 8 to 12 ft . Strong, thick-growing type. Each 10 5 to 6 ft................................ $\$$ ir 00 $\$ 800$ 6 to 7 ft............................... 125 Io 00
suspensa. Drooping Golden Bell. 8 to 15 ft . l'endulous species and fine for hillsides and over walls.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 35 | \$3 00 | \$2500 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 50 | 400 | 3500 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 75 |  |  |

FRAXINUS americana. American Ash. 60 to 100 ft . For street and lawn; foliage turns fine bronzes and coppers. Each io
 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. ........ 50 I2 120
lanceolata (viridis). Green Ash. 40 to 60 ft .
A good lawn tree. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Each } \\ \$ 0 & 50 \\ \$ 0\end{array}$
$75 \quad 600 \quad \$ 5000$
GENISTA tinctoria. Woadwaxen. I to 3 ft . This is the shrub that makes the Salem "pastures" a sheet of golden yellow in June. A fine undershrub for massing and rockwork. Each 10 I00 4 to $6 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 0$ 10 $\$ 080$ \$700
GLEDITSIA triacanthos inermis. Honey Locust. 30 to 60 ft . A hardy and fairly good street tree. 'This is the variety without spincs. Each Io 100


HALESIA carolina monticola. Silver-Bell Tree. 40 to 80 ft . New variety, introduced by Highlands Nursery. Splendid pyramidal tree; a mass of silvery bell-like flowers in April and May.
I to 2 ft
2 to 3 ft .
3 to 4 ft .
Each 10
(on) 500
5 to 6 ft
100
150


HAMAMELIS virginiana. Witch-Hazel, 10 to 20 ft . Fine undershrub. Yellow flowers in late fall as the leaves are falling.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 210 | \$0 30 | $\$ 200$ |
| 3 to \& 1 | 50 | 100 |

HYDRANGEA arborescens. Wild Hydrangea. 4 to 6 ft . Fine for shady places. Wach 10 I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft............................ \$0 35 \$300
arborescens grandiflora. A striking plant, with showy flowers, not gaudy like 11 . paniculata grandifora. Good for shady: locations. Each 10100 $\$ 040 \quad \$ 350 \quad \$ 3000$
paniculata (type). Far superior to and more graceful than the coarse variety, II. paniculata grandiflora. Each io roo 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. quercifolia. 4 to ro ft. Very conspicuous shrub, with tomentose branches and leaves.

1each I to $I^{1 / 2}$ ft $\qquad$ \$o 75

ILEX monticola. Deciduous Molly. I 5 to 40 ft. Bright red fruit in profusion; largest of the deciduous Hollies. Each 10 I to 2 ft................................ $\$ 0 \quad 25$ $\$ 200$ 2 to 3 ft............................... 35 . 300 3 to 4 ft................................ 50 . 4 oo verticillata. Black Alder. Perhaps the finest winter shrub, the scarlet fruits remaining on till late winter. Each io IOO Ito $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 0$ 40 $\$ 350 \quad \$ 3000$ IT/2 to 2 ft ................. 60 5004000
ITEA virginica. 2 to 6 ft . Fine shrub for wet or dry locations; very fragrant flowers in June and July; leaves color brilliant bronzes in fall.

Each 10 Ioo I to 2 f
$\begin{array}{llll}\$ 0 & 40 & \$ 3 & 00 \\ \$ 20 & 00\end{array}$
JAMESIA americana. 3 to 4 ft . White flowers covering the bush in June; handsome for borders and rocky situations. Each 10

KERRIA japonica. Corchorus. 3 to 4 ft . Yellow single flowers in profusion; fine slender green branches. Each io 100 I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 0$ 40 $\$ 300$ \$27 00

LARIX americana.
Fach ${ }^{10} \quad{ }^{100}$ 7 to 8 ft................. $\$ 70$ 7500 \$55 00
LIGUSTRUM amurense. Amoor River Privet. Northern form. 4 to 8 ft . Very hardy, upright growth, like California Privet, which is so uncertain of hardiness. Fine hedge plant and clips well.
ibota. Ibota Privet. 3 to 8 ft . Another very hardy sort, spreading habit; fine purple fruit. Each IO 100
 2 to 3 ft................... 35300
ibota regelianum. Regel's Privet. 3 to 8 ft . Beautiful horizontal branches; the best of all.

Each 10 100 I to 2 ft .................. $\$ 3 \quad 35 \quad \$ 300 \quad \$ 2500$ 2 to 3 ft.................... 50 4 oo 3000
ovalifolium. California Privet. 4 to 12 ft . A good hedge plant, but not reliably hardy in New England.

Each 10 100
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 0$ o 30 \$2 50 \$0
LINDERA. See Benzoin.


Malus floribunda (see page 28)
LONICERA maacki. 8 to 15 ft . Widespreading shrub; white flowers; brilliant red fruit. All the Loniceras are fine for bird cover, the fruit furnishing food eagerly sought.

Each 10 6 to 12 in.

So $25 \$ 200$
morrowi. Japanese Bush Honeysuckle. 4 to 6 ft . White flowers, turning yellowish; blood-red fruit.

Each 10 3 to 4 ft.......................... $\$_{1} 600_{14} 50$ muendeniensis. May and June; bright red fruit July to August. Each 10 6 to 12 in. ......................... §o 25 E 200
notha. White, yellowish, or pink flowers; strong-growing, open bush. Each io I to Iy/2 ft......................... So 40 \$3 00
segreziensis. Thick-growing shrub, with dark red fruit. Fach $10 \quad 100$ Seedlings................. $\$ 0$ 35 $\$ 200$ \$18 00
tatarica. Tartarian Honeysuckle. 8 to 10 ft . Fruit red or jellow. Fach 10 100 I to 2 ft................. $\$ 0$ 35 $\$ 300 \$ 2500$ 3 to 4 ft .................. ${ }^{75} \quad 8^{\circ 0}$ 4 to 5 ft ................... I 100800
trichosantha. Spreading shrub; pale jellow flowers; fine for borders. Each 2 to $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$...................................... . . 50 . 40
LYONIA ligustrina. 4 to io ft . He-Huckleberry. A fine cricaceous plant, with nodding racemes of flowers in terminal panicles; glossy foliage. Each 10 100 It to 2 ft ................. \$0 50 \$4 oo $\$ 2500$
MALUS. The Flowering Apples or Crabs. A showy family and for floral effects unexcelled. Without exception they are all splendid ornamentals in flowis, and conspicuous in fruit. All are hardy.
baccata. Siberian Crab. Small yellow or


## KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN TREES AND SHRUBS

## PRICES ARE AT BOXFORD NURSERY

Malus spectabilis. Small tree with brilliant Howers, the opening buds coral-red.
4 to 5 ft ......... Each $10 \quad 100$
spectabilis riversi fl-pl- $\$ 5000$ tabits riversi fi--pl. Double variety of the last. Each 10
9 to 12 in.......................... $\$ 0$ 50 $\$ 400$
toringo (sieboldi). Shrub form, blush flowers and small fruit. Each 10 I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft........................... $\$ 0$. 40 \$300 2 to 3 ft................................. $60 ~ 400$ MENZIESIA pilosa. 3 to 8 ft . Very fine ericaceous plant, with pink bells and bright red bark.

Each 10 I to 2 fl............................... \$0 40 \$3 50
MYRICA carolinensis (cerifera). Northern Bayberry. 2 to 8 ft . The finest of groundcovers; dark glossy foliage and conspicuous white fruit in profusion, hanging till into spring. Fach $10 \quad 100 \quad$ I,000 4 to $6 \mathrm{in} . . . . . \begin{array}{llll} & \$ 0 & 15 & \$ 100 \\ \$ 8 & 00 \\ \$ 6000\end{array}$ gale. Sweet Gale, 3 to 6 ft . Clean shrub; fine foliage Wach Io I00 I,000

NYSSA sylvatica (multiflora). Black Gum. 30 to 60 ft . Splendid small tree; leaves coloring crimsons and scarlets; perthaps the best of all autumn-colored foliage. 6 to 12 in............................. $\$ 0$ Each 50 \$4 100
OSTRYA virginiana. Ironwood. 15 to 40 ft . Clean-growing tree, and fine for hedges.


Oxydendrum arboreum (Tree Andromeda) Malus baccata $\times$ prunifolia.

floribunda. 15 to 20 ft . Pink; very showy:
 floribunda atrosanguinea. 15 to 20 ft . Dark pink flowers. Each IO
 halliana (parkmani). I5 to 20 ft . One of the most showy, with pink flowers.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0 50 | \$400 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 75 | 600 |

ioensis. Western Crab. Much like coronaria.
Each
ioensis fi.-pl. Bechtel's Double-flowering
Crab. Showy pink; very free bloomer. Each
to 3 ft..........................................
niedzwetzkyana. Red-flowering Crab.
Flowers deep pink and very ornamenta!. Flowers deep pink and very ornamental. 4 to 5 ft .

Each 10
prunifolia. Fruit green, yellow, or red.
 prunifolia rinkl (ringo), Chinese Apple. 15 to 18 ft . Pink flowers; large fruit; edible.

sargenti. J.ow bush; pure white fowers 30 inch acrnss. Each Io 9 to 15 in........................... $\$ 0$. 40 \$ach $\$ 0$

## PRICES ARE AT BOXFORD NURSERY

PRUNUS americana. Wild Plum. 10 to 20 ft . A fine species for thickets and borders.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 9 in. S. | $\$ 010$ | \$0 75 | \$500 | \$30 00 |
| I to $\mathrm{I}^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$... | 25 | 200 | 1800 |  |

besseyi. Western Sand Cherry. Prostrate habit and good for edgings and low plantings; showy fruit and Howers.

maritima. Beach Plum. Low bush, splendid for shore planting and sandy locations; a shower of white flowers in early spring; showy purple fruit which makes fine jelly. Each 10100 I to 2 ft . "Collected"... \$0 40 \$300 \$2000
pumila. Sand Cherry. 4 to 8 ft ., becoming decumbent; showy flowers; purple-black fruit. Each 10 I00 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . .$. 3 to 4 ft.................. 65 50 4500
tomentosa. Small tree or dense bush; flowers white, but with bright red calyx.

Each ${ }^{10} 7500$
QUERCUS bicolor (plataroides). Swamp White Oak. 70 to 100 ft . Very fine symmetrical tree, with light-colored bark.

Each 10 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. cerris. Turkey Oak. 60 to 120 ft . Forms a broad pyramidal head. Handsome Oak, with dark green foliage. Each 4 to 5 ft. \$1 00 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
coccinea. Scarlet Oak, 40 to 80 ft . Roundtopped head; leaves brilliant scarlet in fall. Each 10 5 to 6 ft............................... $\$ 1$ 00 $\$ 000$
ilicifolia (banisteri), Scrub Oak. 3 to Io ft. A splendid undershrub for rocky soils or as a hedge plant.

Each 4 to 6 ft .


Rosa luclda (see page 30 )

Quercus macrocarpa. Mossy-cup Oak. 80 to 160 ft . Spreading branches, forming a broad round head.

Each
5 to 6 ft............................................ $\$ 125$
7 to 8 ft............................................ 2 oo
palustris. Pin Oak. 80 to 120 ft . Handsome tree, much used for street planting; branches often pendulous; leaves color brilliantly in autumn. Each Io 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$$ I 00 . $\$ 800$ 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 130 . 1200 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
prinus. Chestnut Oak. 60 to 100 ft . Grows well on dry ground; leaves like those of the chestnut tree. Each 10 6 to 8 ft................................ $\$$. 00 \$800 8 to 10 ft.............................. 2 . 50
rubra. Red Oak. 80 to 150 ft . One of the best for street planting or for the lawn; rapid growth, making a broad round-topped head; fine fall coloring.
5 to 6 ft . Each 10 6 to 8 ft .. $\begin{array}{ccc}\$ 0 & 50 & \$ 4 \\ 75 & 00 \\ & 75 & 00\end{array}$ 8 to roft . $\qquad$ 50

RHAMNUS dahurica. Buckthorn. 20 to 30 ft . Usually a large thorny shrub, with abundant black fruit. Each io
3 to 4 ft.............................. $\$ 0$. 40 00
RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. White Kerria. 3 to 5 ft . Large flowers. Each 10100 2 to 3 ft................... $\$ 0$ 40 $\$ 30$ 3 to 4 ft .......................... 60 $500 \$ 4000$
RHUS canadensis (aromatica). Sweetscented Sumac. I to 4 ft . Splendid groundcover; does well on sandy soil.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 12 in . | . 8015 | \$100 | \$8 0 |
| $1 \mathrm{~T} / 2$ to 2 ft | 25 | 200 | 18 |

copallina. Shining Sumac. 5 to 20 ft . One of the finest foliaged plants of the genus and colors brilliantly in the fall. Does well in dry soil.
 5 to 6 ft..................... 75600
glabra. Smooth Sumac.
with showy fruit.
1 to $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$.
4 to I5 ft. Fine sort,
Each 10100 $\begin{array}{llllll}\$ 0 & 20 & \$ 1 & 50 & \$ 12 & 00\end{array}$
ROBINIA kelseyl. Kelsey's Flowering Locust. 4 to 8 ft . A new species, discovered by us in the Carolina mountains. Bright pink or rose-colored flowers, resembling the sweet pea. Does well in dry or moist situations. Very graceful.

Each
.80
75
$\$ 0$ $0_{00}^{10}$

## 6 to 12 in .

pseudacacia. Yellow Locust. 40 to 80 ft . Long racemes of fragrant white flowers; finely cut foliage. 4 to 6 ft .
$\$ 060 \quad \$ 500$
ROSA. The Wild Roses. All have beautiful single flowers and showy hips, which, together with their low growth, make them our most desirable edging and border shrubs for most plantings. All through the winter their showy fruit makes most species very conspicuous.
blanda. Meadow Rose. 3 to 5 ft . Large pink flowers; red fruit. Each 10 I00 I to $1^{1 / 2}$ ft................. $\$ 0 \quad 25 \quad \$ 200 \quad \$ 1800$ 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. carolina. Carolina Rose. 3 to $6 . \mathrm{ft}$. Light pink; very free fruited. Each $\quad 10 \quad 100$


Rosa coriifolia. Large pink flowers like the
Dog Rose.
I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ $\qquad$ Each $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 0 & 25 & \$ 200 & \$ 1800\end{array}$ guiana. Each 10 Ioo 6 to 12 in. .
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ \$0 $25 \quad \$ 200 \quad \$ 1800$ gymnocarpa. 6 to 10 ft Pale pink flowers an inch across; fruit orange-red. Each 10 $1^{1 / 2}$ to 2 ft .

## Yellow.

tarison Each 10 2 yr................................. $\$ 0$. 40 \$300
fumilis. Pasture Rose, I to 2 ft . Blush. Each Io I to $I \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ \$0 30 \$2 50
lucida. 2 to 4 ft . One of the best; bright pink; dense growth. Each $10 \quad 100$ r to 2 ft.................. $\$ 0 \quad 35$ \$3 $00 \quad \$ 2500$ 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$.
lucida alba, 2 to 4 ft . Very showy, pure white flowers and yellow stems.

Each 10
I00 I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft ., heavy clumps. \$0 $50 \$ 450 \$ 3500$
multiflora. 3 to 8 ft . A mass of small white flowers.

Each Io roo 2 to 3 ft................... $\$ 0 \quad 40$ \$3 $50 \quad \$ 3000$
nitida. 3 to 16 ft . Hairy stems; deep pink flowers. Each io roo I to 2 ft.................... \$0 40 \$3 50 \$30 00
nutkana hispida. 6 to 12 in . Fach ubiginosa Swe.................................... 50 very fragrant.
 2 to 3 ft.................... $40 \quad 300 \quad 2500$
rugosa. Japanese Rose. Well-known hedge plant; fine large fruit. Wach io 100

rugosa alba. White Japanese Rose.

|  | Each | Io | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to 2 | . 5040 | \$3 50 | $\$ 3000$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 60 | 500 | 400 |
| semenovi. | Each | 10 |  |
| 9 to 12 | . $\$ 040$ | $\$ 300$ | \$20 |

setigera. Prairic Rose. 6 to io ft. Large light pink flowers in clusters; fine for banks; vine-like. Each 10 IOO 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$.
spinosissima. Scotch Rose. Large white flowers, with mass of yellow stamens. One of the choicest of ornamentals.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 12 in | \$0 30 | \$2 50 | \$20 00 |
| I to 2 ft . | 60 | 500 |  |

spinosissima penicillata. Each 10 6 to 9 in............................ 50 . 50 . 00
virginiana (blanda). 3 to 4 ft . Light pink.

woodsi. Western sort of value. Each 10

RUBUS deliciosus. Rocky Mountain Flowering Raspberry, 3 to 5 ft . The finest of native Flowering Raspberries, with large pure white flowers, I to 2 inches across, in great profusion; large wine-colored fruit. I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
odoratus. 3 to 6 ft . Large rose-purple flowers and red fruit; very large showy leaves. A fine undershrub and suitable for damp woods.

| amp woods. | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 2 ft . | \$0 20 | \$175 |  |
| 2 to 3 ft | 35 | 300 | S24 |



Rosa spinosissima
SALIX. Our collection of Willows covers almost all the species that are planted in the Arnold Arboretum, and we have others in smaller quantities that have lately been discovered in China and elsewhere. Many of the Willows are charming dwarf and semiprostrate shrubs, notably beautiful, with bright yellow, brown, and green branchlets, or sometimes covered with a white bloom. The catkins are extremely showy and range from tiny balls of down to golden yellow spikes. Most of them thrive both in dry soils or in very moist locations.
acutifolia. Is to 25 ft . Branchlets dark: colored, covered with bloom; long narrow

I to 2 ft
2 to 3 ft
alba calva (cærulea).

alba splendens (regalis), Royal Willow. 30 to 60 ft . Very rich silvery foliage; fine as a single specimen or in groups.
ambigua. 2 to 3 ft . With creeping stems; smonth branchlets; fine sort. Each Io 9 to 12 in............................. $\$ 0$. 25 \$2 00
austriaca (appendiculata $\times$ purpurea).
12 to 15 in......................... 25200 3 to 4 ft.................................. 40 . 400
babylonica. Variety from China. 40 to 60 ft . Wavy bright green foliage; very pendulous branches.
6 to 12 in.............................. $\$ 20$ Each $\$ 200$

Salix blanda (babylonica dolorosa). Wisconsin Weeping. Glaucous foliage. Each 10

cinerea. 15 to 25 ft . Tomentose branchlets; leaves downy on both sides.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to Is in. | . 8025 | \$200 | \$18 |
|  | 35 | 300 |  |

cinerea (amygdalina discolor). Io to 25 ft . Branchlets tomentose; flowers before leaves.

cinerea angustifolia. I to 1 1/ ft ........................... . . 40
cordata.
6 to 12 in............................ 25.200 3 to 4 ft.............................. 35 . 300
elegantissima. Thutlow's Weeping Willow. 40 to 60 ft . Rapid growth; one of the best of the pendulous forms. Each $10 \quad 100$ i to 2 ft................... $\$ 0$ 25 $\$ 200$ \$16 00
erdingeri cremensis. Tall shrub; broad leaves, pubescent. Each io 3 to 4 it............................... $\$ 0$. 50 $\$ 00$
fragilis bulfata. g to 12 in........................... 25.
fragilis var. (saerementiana). I to 2 ft............................... 25 . 200 4 to 5 ft................................ $35-300$
glaucophylla. Shrubby; striking thick foliage; one of the best. Each In 12 to 15 in . So 25 \$2 on $z$ to 3 ft:

Salix gracilistyla. Fine. Shrub; young branchlets tomentose, older reddish brown; acute leaves. Each $10 \quad 100$ I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $\leqslant 0$ to $\$ 350 \$ 3000$
grandifolia (appendiculata), male. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Each } & \text { IO } \\ \$ 0 \quad 35 & \$ 300\end{array}$
hastata, female. Shrub to 6 feet. Yourg branchlets pubescent, older brown; serrate leaves. Each io I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
humilis, female. Prairic Willow, 2 to 3 ft . Showy procumbent species. Each 10 6 to 12 in........................ $\$ 0$. 25 \$2 00
incana (rosmarinifolia). Dwarf species; long thin branches; narrow leaves, 5 to 6 inches long, with silvery hairs underneath.

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text { Fach } & 10 & 100 \\
. \$ 0 & 30 & \$ 20
\end{array}
$$

I to 2 ft................... $\$ 0$ 30 $\$ 250 \quad \$ 2000$
laestadinia (cinerea $\times$ lapponica). Low shrub; pubescent branchlets; flowers before the leaves. Each so 6 to 12 in............................. so 35 \$300
latifolia (caprea $\times$ nigricans).

$$
\text { I } 1 / 2 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .
$$

lucida.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |

Iudificans (aurita $\times$ phylicifolia). Shrubby smooth leaves, glaucous beneath.

myrsinifolia, in variety. Shrubs up to 12 feet. Broarl acute leaves, glabrous above and woolly underneath. Each ${ }_{6} 10$
 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
myrtoides, female. 2 to 3 ft . Shrub or tree; very showy foliage. Each IO 9 to $12 \mathrm{in} . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . 40 . 30
neriifolia (purpurea $\times$ grandiflora). 3 to 6 ft . Shrub; young branchlets pubescent, later smooth green or brown. Each 10 I $102 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots$............... $5025 \leqslant 200$ 3 to 4 ft

Each 10 3 to 4 ft. ........................... §o $_{40} \$ 300$
pentandra. Laurel-leaved Willow. 40 to 60 ft . Shiny foliage; rapid grower.

petiolaris. Each 10
12 to 15 in. ...................... $\$ 025$. $\$ 200$

3 to 4 ft .
$\$ 025 \quad \$ 200$
phylicifolia (bicolor). 3 to 5 ft . Branchlets smooth; polished glossy foliage.

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\text { Each } & 10 & 100 \\
\$ 0 & 25 & \$ 200 & \$ 18000
\end{array}
$$

phylicifolia crowiana (bicolor laweana). Fine. $\quad$ Fach $\$_{2} 10$
piperi. Shrub to 20 feet; dark brewn branch-
lets: large leaves. Each io

I to 2 ft . .......................... $\$ 0$. 25 \$2 00

purpurea, female.
3 to 4 ft........................... 25 .... 200
purpurea amplexicaulis, male
3 to \&ft..
35300
purpurea kerksi.
Ito ft ............................ 30 . 350


## PRICES ARE AT BOXFORD NURSERY

Salix purpurea lambertiana. Purple Osier. Shrub or small tree, with slender purple
 4 to 5 ft .................. 40 3 50
purpurea sericea, female.
Each 10 9 to 12 in.......................... . $\$ 025$ \$200 2 to 3 ft. ............................ 40 उ 50 repens, female. Fine, dwarf, procumbent
 $\begin{array}{ll}9 \text { to } 12 \text { in...................................................... } 25 & \$ 200 \\ 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . & 00\end{array}$
repens argentea. Each 10 I2 to 15 in......................... $\$ 0$. 25 \$2 00 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. ......................... 35 . 300
reuteri (daphnoides $\times$ elaagnus). Tall shrub; older branchlets brown and often covered with bloom; narrow, dark green
 3 to 4 ft................................... 40 30
rubens. Tree with fragile branches; a hybrid between $S$, alba and $S$. fragilis. Each 10

 4 to 5 ft. ........................................... 40 rubens palustris. Tree with fragile branch-


Stewartia ("American Camellia") see page 33

## Salix var. Russian Golden.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to 2 ft . | . ${ }^{1} 15$ | \$1 25 | \$1000 | \$80 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 25 | 200 | 1600 |  |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 35 | 300 | 2500 |  |
| 8 to 10 ft | 50 | 400 |  |  |

sericea. A native dwarf species of great

| valu | Each | 10 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 12 is | \$0 25 | \$200 | \$1800 |
| I to 2 ft . | 30 | 250 |  |
| 2 to 3 ft | , |  |  |

sesquitertia. 3 to 8 ft . Glossy leaves; a fine


Salix sieboldiana. Upright shrub; young branchlets tomentose, older glabrous; fine dark green foliage, white underneath.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to 2 ft . | \$0 25 | \$200 | \$1800 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 35 | 300 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 50 | 450 |  |

sordida (pontederana), female. Each 10 I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
stipularis (holosericea) ................... 45 35
1 to 2 Each 10
I to 2 ft................................. $\$ 0$ 25 $\$ 200$ 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. .................... 35300
terapta. Shrubby, shiny leaves: a cross between S. myrsinifolia and S. phylicifolia. 6 to 12 in............................. Each 25 \$200 1/2 to 2 ft.................................. 35 300
viminalis. Tree with rich-colored reddish bark.

Each 10 3 to 4 ft................................. $\$ 00_{25} \$ 200$ 4 to 5 ft............................................. 35 30
viminalis (varicty from Madeira).

viminalis gmelinix, male. Each 10
I to 2 ft............................ $\$ 025$ \$ach $2^{10} 00$
vitellina pendula aurea. Yellow Weeping
Willow. 30 to 50 ft . Pendulous form with bright yellow branchlets; leaves white beneath.

Each
$\$ 0 \quad 35$${ }^{10} 00$
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft....................} \$$.So 35
isconsin Weeping. See
SAMBUCUS canadensis. American Elder. 6 to 12 ft . One of our showiest native shrubs with white flowers in large flat-topped cymes; profuse black fruit in August and September.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 2 f | \$0 35 | \$300 | \$20 00 |
| 3 ft | 40 |  |  |
| 4 to 5 | 75 |  |  | canadensis acutlloba. 6 to 10 ft . Variety with cut leaves. Each 10 I to 2 ft.................... $\$ 0$ so 40 \$3 canadensis chlorocarpa. 6 to 1o ft. Large-flowered form, with showy fruit. Each 10 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 0$. $40 \quad \$ 350$ canadensis maxima. 6 to 12 ft . Large-growing variety, with conspicuous flowers and foliage.


racemosa. Red-berried Elder. 4 to 8 ft . White flowers in pyramidal cymes; berries red, very showy in early summer. Each io roo
 racemosa sieboldiana. 4 to 8 ft . Large-flowered and large-fruited form.

Each
3 to 4 ft \$0 75
SPIREA, Anthony Waterer. 2 to 4 ft . A good hedge plant, with dark reddish flowers. Each $10 \quad 100$ Ito $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
arguta. Hybrid Snow Garland. 6 to 10 ft . A showy and very floriferous shrub, with white flowers covering the plant in carly spring. $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } & 10 \\ \$ 075 & \$ 0^{\circ} 00\end{array}$
callosa alba. 2 to 4 ft . Dwarf white form for low edgings. Each zo Ioo



Sambucus canadensis (American Elder) sec page 32

Spiræa thunbergl. Snow Garland. 3 to 4 ft . Flowers cover the plant like a mantle of snow. Each 10 100 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. tomentosa. Steeple Bush.
 vanhouttel. Bridal Wreath. 5 to 6 ft . Graceful shrub, with arching branches; one

| of the best. | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{t}^{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | \$0 30 | \$200 | \$18 |
| to 3 | 50 |  | 3000 |
|  | 75 |  |  |

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. 3 to 5 ft . Drooping branches and decply cut leaves; white flowers in soft feathery racemes.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . . . . . . .
\end{aligned}
$$

STEWARTIA pentagyna. Southern Stewartia. 6 to 15 ft . This, the so-called "American Camellia." is one of the most rare and beatutiful of all North American shrubs. Erect, well-foliaged, and with large, axillary flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, with white creamy petals, deeply crenulated in the margins, resembling the single camellia. June.

Each
STYRAX japonica. 6 to 15 ft . A most beautiful and graceful tree-like shrub; flowers bell-like, in drooping racemes literally covering the plant.

| Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 0$ | 100 |
| $\$ 200$ | 50 |
| 150 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}6 \text { to } 12 \text { in } \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \$ 0 ~ & 25 \\ 42 & 00 \\ 40 & \$ 15 \\ 30 & 00 \\ 30\end{array}$

SYMPHORICARPOS pauciflorus. 3 to 5 ft .
One of the best species of Snowberry. I to $\pi \frac{1}{2}$ ft............................ $\$ 0$ Each $403_{50}^{10}$
racemosus. Snowberry. 3 to 5 ft . A native, with very showy, pure white fruit hanging in large clusters until late winter.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to 2 ft . | 8035 | \$300 | \$20 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 45 | 400 | 3000 |

racemosus Iævigatus.
Each 10 2 to 4 in. Seedlings............... $\$ 0$ 30 $\$ 20$
vulgaris. Coral-berry, or Indian Currant. 3 to 6 ft . The red or purplish fruit is produced in great profusion and hangs on till

| early spring. | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to 2 ft . | \$0 20 | \$r 50 | \$1200 |
| 2 to 3 | 30 | 250 | 2000 |
| 3 to 4 | 50 |  |  |

## LILACS ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

Fine collection of some of the best and newest hybrids in specimen stock. It is only recently that Lilacs on their own roots were obtainable.
Ordinary stock is grafted on Privet, which "suckers" badly, often crowding out and killing the grafted top and leaving a P'rivet instead of a Lilac. The Lilac is the queen of spring-flowering shrubs, and the new hybrids mark an epoch in horticulture. For a tall hedge or screen there

## PRICES ARE AT BOXFORD NURSERY

## LILACS, confinued

is nothing better than the Lilac, and for this purpose the old-fashioned white and purple sorts make a charming combination.

D-double varieties; S -single varieties.
Syringa, Alphonse Lavalle. S. Light blue.

$$
2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \text {. }
$$

Each 10


Ludwig Spaeth. S. Dark crimson-purple.
 3 to 4 ft............................... I 0 . 8 oo
Mme, Abel Chatenay. D. White. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .{ }_{50}$

400
Mme. Casimir Perier. Creamy white.


## Mme. Dupont.

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .$.
I 00800

Mme. Lemolne. $D$. White.

$$
\text { I to } 2 \text { ft............................... . . } 60500
$$

Mons. La Page. Semi-double white. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft............................}$.I 00 on 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft..............................}$.
Negro. S. Deep violet-purple. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
pyramidalis. Fine azure-rose. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{2} 900$
Rubra de Marley. S. Purplish red. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

saugeana. Reddish lilac. 3 to 4 ft.........................

Virginite。 D. Soft pink.
3 to $+\mathrm{ft} . .$. ...................... 15000

vulgaris. S. Common Purple Lilac.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to 2 ft . | \$0 30 | \$2 50 | \$20 00 |
| 1 to 2 ft ., clumps | 50 | 400 | 3500 |
| 2 to 3 ft . clumps | 60 |  |  |
| 3 to 4 ft ., clumps. | 00 | 800 |  |

vulgaris alba. S. Common White Lilac. I to 2 ft., clumps........ Each $50 \quad \$ 4$ oo $\$ 3500$

TILIA americana. American Linden. 50 to 80 ft . Large heart-shaped leaves, turning yellow in autumn; flowers creamy white. A grand tree for street or park. Each io
 heterophylla. White Basswood. 50 to 80 ft . Slender branches and narrow pyramidal head; leaves silver-white beneath.
() to 8 ft.
SI $00 \$ 800$
$\begin{array}{llll}150 & 12 & 00\end{array}$
200 is 00
vulgaris (europæa). European Linden. 50 to 70 ft . A large handsome tree, valuable for street and lawns.

Each 10

| 8 to ro ft. | 8250 | \$20 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.4 to 16 | 350 | 3000 |



ULMUS americana. American Elm. 60 to 120 ft . One of our most stately trees for street, woods, or lawn.

|  | Each |  | 10 | 100 | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | O 30 | \$2 |  | \$1500 | \$12000 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 60 | 5 | 00 | 4000 | 27500 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | I 00 | 8 | 00 | 6000 |  |
| 10 to 12 ft . | I 50 | 14 | 00 | 12500 |  |
| 14 to 16 ft . |  |  |  |  |  |

campestris. English Eim. 40 to 60 ft . Large tree, with spreading branches.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 ft | 200 | \$18 00 |
| bra (montana). |  |  |
| 8 to 10 ft | I 50 | 1200 |
| emosa. |  |  |
| 3 to 4 ft | 40 | 350 |

## VACCINIUM (Oxycoccus) corymbosum.

 High-bush Blueberry. 6 to 10 ft . Without doubt one of our finest shrubs for border planting or with evergreens. Leaves turn crimson and claret in autumn. Fine clumps are offered. Each $10 \quad 100$ 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. 60 . 500 . 4000



erythrocarpum. Each 10
 macrocarpon. American Cranberry. 8 in. By accident I discovered that this thrives in ordinary garden soil, forming a complete carpet a few inches high. As a border plant or along edges of streams or ponds, or as a bog feature, it is unequaled. Foliage turns rich shades of bronze and red in autumn, and, with the scarlet fruit, presents a charming effect the year round. Over 20,000 plants supplied by me to a single estate at my suggestion, with beautiful results. Each Io 100 1,000 Strong clumps. $\$ 015 \quad \$ 1$ oo $\$ 600 \quad \$ 5000$
pallidum. 3 to 8 ft . One of the choicest Blueberries, from the southern Alleghanies. A splendid border shrub, which has fruit of extra quality.

Each $10 \quad 100$

pennsylvanicum. 3 to 12 in. A fine groundcover, covered with a mass of white or pink flowers in spring; fruit excellent.
Each Io

9 to 12 in..............................35 $\$ 300$
stamineum. 2 to 8 ft . A splendid species, with drooping clusters of white flowers and large green and purple fruit.
6 to 12 in.
Each 10 $\$ 030 \quad \$ 250$

VIBURNUM acerifolium. Maple-leaved. 3 to 6 ft . Slender shrub of neat habit; white flowers. Its greatest beauty is in the rich claret color the handsome three-lobed leaves assume in late autumn. Each $\$_{4}^{10}$ 2 to 3 ft. . ........................... . \$0 45 \$400 alnifollum (lantanoides). Hobble Bush. 3 to 10 ft . Large, showy flowers and clusters of black fruit. Leaves large, conspicuous and color gorgeously in early fall through shades of yellow to deep bronzes and reds. | Each |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 0$ | 50 |
| 40 |  |

carlesi. New species, with large, dark brown foliage; rose or white, very fragrant flowers; very fine. Each ${ }^{10}$ $1 / 2$ to 2 ft
\$1 $25 \$ 1200$
cassinoides. Shawnee Haw. 6 to 15 ft . Upright; white flowers and pink fruit changing to dark blue. Each 10 100
 $\begin{array}{llllll}11 / 2 & \text { to } 2 & 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ & 40 & 300 & 27 \\ 50 & 400 \\ 2 & 00 & 35 & 00\end{array}$


dentatum. Arrow-wood. 4 to 10 ft . Densegrowing; creamy white flowers in late spring; berries blue-black. Each 10 100


lantana. Wayfaring Tree. 10 to 15 ft . Red fruit, changing to black. Each 10 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Ientago. Sheepberry. 8 to 15 ft . Glossy black fruit. Each 10 100 8 to 12 in.................. $\$ 0 \quad 25 \quad \$ 200 \quad \$ 1800$ molle. 8 to 5 ft . Robust habit; large white flowers. Each $\$ 6^{10}$ 2 to 3 ft................................. $\$ 0$ 75 \$6 00 3 to 4 ft .

Viburnum nudum. io to 12 ft . Fine sort. with pink berries, changing to blue.

opulus. IIigh-bush Cranberry. 8 to 12 ft . Berries scarlet, persistent until into winter.

opulus nanum. 6 in . to 2 fl . Dwarf, compact; suitalbe for rockeries or for edgings to beds; very hardy. Each 10100

tomentosum. 6 to 12 ft . Large white fiowerclusters; good foliage. Each ${ }^{10} \quad 100$


WEIGELA candida. 4 to 6 ft . Large, pure white flowers. Each 10 I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Eva Rathke. 3 to 5 ft . Scarlet or deep red flowers. Each 10 2 to 3 ft............................... $\$ 0$ 50 \$4 00
rosea. 4 to 8 ft . Rose-colored flowers in great profusion. Each 10 2 to 3 ft................................. $\$ 0$. $\$ 0$ oo
XOLISMA. See Lyonia.
ZANTHORRHIZA apilfolia. Yellow-root. I to 4 ft . The finest American undershrub for planting under trees, along roadways, or where conditions of extreme moisture prevail. Finely cut green foliage which turns orange and yellow in autumn. Peculiar brown-purple flowers in pendulous racemes, appear carly. Each $10 \quad 100 \quad 1,000$

| 6 to $12 \mathrm{in} . \ldots . . \$ 0$ | 30 | $\$ 2$ | 50 | $\$ 20$ | 00 | $\$ 180$ | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| I to I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . .$. | 45 | 3 | 50 | $30 \cdot 00$ |  |  |  |
| $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots$ | 60 | 5 | 00 | 40 | 00 | 300 | 00 |



## VINES AND CLIMBING PLANTS

ACTINIDIA arguta. Silver Vine. Dark green, heart-shaped leaves; flowers white, dark purple anthers in nodding clusters; berries yellow. Each 10 ₹ to $x^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. polygama. Silver Sweet Vine. Fine trellis or porch vine; white fragrant flowers with black anthers. Each 10
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$
I 00
$\$ 0$
AKEBIA quinata. Violet-brown flowers, with cinnamon odor; gives dense shade. 2 to 3 ft ., strong..... $\$ 0$ Each $50 \quad \$ 400 \quad \$ 3000$
 laciniata. Variety with finely cut foliage. $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } & 10 \\ \$ 0 & 50\end{array}$ quinquefolia engelmanni. Scarlet Virginia Creeper. 15 to 50 ft . This is the clinging form of the well-known Virginia Creeper, and was introduced by us several seasons ago. The leaves are much thinner and smaller than in the ordinary variety, the whole plant lacking the coarseness that characterizes $P$. quinquefolia, and it clings to wails like the ivy. The fall coloring is exceedingly brilliant and vastly superior to the common form, which is not used where the new variety is known and can be had.
 vitacea. Dark green serrate leaves; fruit bluish black. 2 to 3 ft.... Each 10 var, veitchi (tricuspidata) ......... 60 \$5 00 Well-known vine for covering walls, etc. Three-lobed leaves; shiny blue-black fruit.

ARISTOLOCHIA sipho. Dutchman's Pipe. Tall vine, with large rounded leaves, producing dense shade.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft . Each 10
 3 to +ft .
$75 \quad 600$
BIGNONIA (Tecoma) grandiflora. Trumpet Vine. $1 / 2$ ft....................... Each 10 radicans. Each 10 . 00 Strong. .......... $\$ 0$ 20 20 \$1 $50 \quad \$ 1200 \begin{array}{lll}100 & 1,000 \\ \$ 80 & 00\end{array}$
CELASTRUS var. punctatus. Bittersweet Scarlet, showy fruit, hanging until into January. A splendid vine for walls, trees, etc.



Ampelopsis engelmannland $A$. veitchimake asplendid combination for brick and stone walls.

Celastrus scandens. Native species, with very striking fruit. $1^{1 / 2}$ to 2 ft........................... $\$^{\text {Each }} 2_{5}^{10} \$_{0}$
CLEMATIS ligusticifolla. Western species, blooming in August; white flowers in panicles. Each 10 I00

paniculata. Japanese Clematis. Vigorous climber; the white fragrant flowers cover the plant in late summer.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$0 25 | \$200 | \$1500 |
| Heavy | 40 | 350 | 30 00 |

serratifolia. Shrubby climber; large yellow flowers on long stalks. Wach $10 \quad 100$ 2 yr. ..................... \$0 25 \$2 00 \$1800 tangutica. New yellow species from China; very fine. Tach to 100 , 2 yr....................... $\$ 0 \quad 25$ \$2 00 \$1800
virginiana. Virgin's Bower. Native climber; hardy and graceful; white; fruit very showy.

EUONYMUS radicans. Climbing Euonymus. Shrubby vine, often reaching a height of 20 feet; dark evergreen foliage.

radicans minimus (kewensis). Idelightful little evergreen vine, with small leaves; fine for rockery, borders, and to cover the base of buildings. 9 to 12 in................. $\mathrm{EaCh}_{60} \mathrm{\$}_{5}^{10} 00 \mathrm{~S}_{40}^{100}$

Euonymus radicans variegatus. Variety mottled with white or yellow.

Each 10 I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. radicans vegetus. Larger foliage, yellowish green. Each $10 \quad 100$ K,000
 I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft ...... 605004000
HYDRANGEA scandens. Clings to walls. The flowers are rayed, as in the shrub species.

Each 10 4-in, pots.......................... $\$ 0$ 50 $\$ 450$
LONICERA var. belgica. Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle. Bright red flowers throughout summer. Each 10 Strong. ..... $\$ 040 \quad \$ 350$ japonica halliana. Hall's Honeysuckle. White and yellow flowers, very fragrant; fine ground-cover. Each $10{ }^{100}$ 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots . . . . . . .$. 3 to 4 ft.................. $40 \quad 350 \quad 3000$ sempervirens. Coral Honeysuckle. Scarlet flowers, profuse and very showy.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft............................ \$0 40 \$3 00
LYCIUM barbatum. Light purple, shiny leaves and arching branches.

Each $10 \quad 100$ $2 \mathrm{yr} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 0$ 30 $\$ 250 \$ 2000$ chinense. Hardy vigorous climber; small purple flowers and scarlet fruit.


PERIPLOCA graca. High-growing climber; dark green foliage and fragrant, starshaped, chocolate flowers. Each IO 3 yr...............................80 30 \$2 50
POLYGONUM baldschuanicum. Rapid grower, covered with a sheet of white or pink-tinged flowers in long racemes.
Strong
Each 10
PUERARIA hirsuta (thunbergiana). Kudzu Vine. Grows very rapidly, 30 feet or more in a season. Purple flowers in racemes, like a miniature Wisteria.

Each 10
Strong .............................. . . $\$ 0$ 35 $\$ 300$
ROSA, Crimson Rambler.

Dorothy Perkins.
6 to 12 in., strong....... 25 I 75 I5 00
Farquhar.
I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., strong...... 25 I 75 1500
Lady Gay.
6 to 12 in., strong....... $25 \quad$ I $75 \quad 1500$
setigera. Prairic Rose.

Silver Moon. Splendid climber; large, white, single flowers with golden anthers.

Each 10


SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides. Fine for tree trunks, walls, etc. Will cling to brick and stonework. Beautiful reddish bark. A remarkably fine shrub.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft , with balls............ $\$ \mathrm{I} \quad 25$ \$12 00


Schizophragma hydrangeoides (Cllmbing Hydrangea)

## VITIS • GRAPE

All the Grapes are indispensable vines of many uses. Their large, handsome cut leaves and showy fruit, as well as very fragrant flowers which come carly, combine to give them a place filled by no other vines. Of great hardiness and usually high climbers, they can be used for arbors, walls, and trellises, and particularly for covering dead or growing trees, where they produce a beautiful effect by their graceful festooned growth. They stand the smoke and soot of cities well.

| Vitis coignetiæ. 6 to 8 in. S. | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Each } \\ .5020 \end{array}$ | \$1 ${ }^{10}$ | 100 8800 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft ...... | - 40 |  |  |
| concord. |  |  |  |
| Strong. | 35 | 300 |  |
| cordiformis. <br> 3 to 4 ft . | 50 | 4 ou |  |
| iscolor. |  |  |  |

discolor.

$$
3 \text { to } 4 \text { ft. } \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \text {. } 50 \text {. } \$ 00
$$

heterophylla. See Ampelopsis.
vulpina.

2 to 3 ft................ 35 3 $00 \quad 2500$

WISTERIA sinensis alba. Each 10

frutescens magnifica. A fine variety, with
long, large, purple flowers. Each $\${ }^{10}$ 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. ...... oo $\$ 8$ oo
multijuga. Japanese variety; light blue;
racemes 2 feet long.

venusta (brachybotrys alba). A shrubby
Wisteria, with long racemes of pure white
flowers; very choice and rare. Each 10 Strong .......................... $\$ 1$ I 50 \$1200

tris cristata in the rockery. J'ale blue with yellow throat

## Hardy American Herbaceous

WERENNNALS INCLUDING LILIES, TRILLIUMS, SARRACENIAS, FERNS, BOG AND WATER PLANTS, HARDY CACTI


#### Abstract

Orders for most American bulbs should be in by August and not later than October 10. Where possible, all do best planted in the fall, yet many lilies and other bulbs do well if planted early in spring. Most bulbous plants make the best effect planted in masses, or at least considerable quantities of a single species or variety. Send for special bulb list, to be published in summer. In this list will be found a variety of Hardy Herbaceous plants that will give a showy succession of bloom from early spring to late autumn. Nearly all are of easiest culture. Any herbaceous plant grown in American nurseries can be supplied, usually at from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 12$ per 100


The sizes following the names indicate the variation in heights usually attained by the plants in their wild state. Each Io Ioo
ACTAEA rubra. Red Baneberry. Scarlet fruit. So 30 \$2 00
AMSONIA tabernamontana. Blue.......... 20 I 75 I2 120
ANEMONE Japonica, Queen Charlotte. 3 ft .
link.
Whirlwind. 3 to 4 ft . White. Fall.......... ARALIA racemosa. 4 ft . White. July....... ARUNCUS sylvester. 3 to 5 ft . White. July.. ASARUM arifolium. 4 in. Brown. Junc...
ASTERS, in variety. 3 to 6 ft . White, blue, etc. Fall.

| 25 | 2 | 00 | 15 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 25 | 2 | 00 | 15 | 00 |
| 20 | 1 | 75 | 12 | 00 |
| 20 | 1 | 25 | 10 | 00 |
| 35 | 3 | 00 |  |  |
|  | 1 | 25 | 10 | 00 |
| 40 | 3 | 00 |  |  |
| 30 | 2 | 50 | 15 | 00 |
| 20 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 00 |
| 20 | 1 | 25 | 10 | 00 |
| 20 | 1 | 75 | 15 | 00 |

spectabilis. 3 ft . Light blue. August.
BAPTISIA tinctoria. Yellow Indigo. 2 to 3 ft . June. Heavy clumps.
CALOPOGON puichellus. 8 to 12 in. Light purple. July.
CALTHA palustris. Marsh Marigold. 8 in. Yellow. April.
CAREX fraseri. Evergreen Sedge. 12 in.

Calopogon puichellus.
A beautiful Orchid. Thrives in any soil

## PRICES ARE AT BOXFORD NURSERY

## Vach

CASSIA marilandica. 3 to 5 ft . Vellow. . Ingust. Sutember CHAMAELIRIUM Iuteum. ito 2 ft . White spikes. Jume CHELONE glabra. Turtle-Head. 2 to 4 ft . White. Junc. lyoni. $\qquad$
y. 2 to 4 ft . Fall CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Hardy. 2 to $4 \mathrm{ft}. \mathrm{Fall..}$.
CIMICIFUGA americana. 3 to 6 ft . White. July racemosa. Black Snakeroot. 3 to 6 ft . White. July

## CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley. 6 to 8 in . White.

April to June
COREOPSIS verticillata. I to 2 ft . Yellow. Aug., Sept. CORNUS canadensis. "Collected" clumps. 4 to 8 in. White.

- 20
20
20202025
20

$50 \quad 1200$20
15 I $00 \quad 800$

80015 I $00 \quad 800$
$\$ 1200$
I 251000
15012 () 5
$150 \quad 1200$
$00 \quad 1500$
501200
10

20 I 50120


Cypripedium reginae. The rarest and most beautiful of our Mardy Orchids. White, with pink throat.

## CYPRIPEDIUMS AND OTHER HARDY NATIVE TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS

A most charming group of showy and curious plants, and easy to grow if given proper conditions of soil and location. But they are shy wildlings and many of them are rare and local. A rich, peaty soil, rather moist, with shade, best favors the growth of most species, and some even love the bog, such as the delightful Cypripedium reginæ, the dainty Pogonias, Calopogon, and Habenarlas, though all these thrive well in the rich shady garden.
CYPRIPEDIUM acaule. Moccasin Flower. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for IO, Sio per 100.


Cimicifuga racemosa reginze. Showy Lady's Slipper. I to 2 ft . The handsomest and one of the
rarest of hardy orchids. The broadly ovate semals and potals are pure white, while the large, inflated pouch is a beatuiful soft red rosecolor. A strong srower, preforring peat soils. Succeeds well in the Khododendron bed or in the bog. June and early July:

## 1 to 2 crowns.

3 to 4 crowns.
5 to 6 crowns.
7 to 8 crowns
DIANTHUS deltoides. 8 in . Pink. May, June

| $\$ 0$ | 30 | $\$ 2$ | 50 | $\$ 20$ | 00 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 75 | 6 | 00 | 50 | 00 |
| 1 | 25 | 10 | 00 | 80 | 00 |
| 1 | 75 | 15 | 00 |  |  |
|  | 25 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 00 |

DICENTRA eximia. Wild Bleeding-Heart. 12 to 18 in. Pink. All summer. ................................................................
DIONAEA muscipula. Venus' Fly-Trap. 4 to 20 in. A most curious and rare insectivorous plant with extraordinary irritable leaves, furnished with sensitive hairs, which, when touched, induce the leaves to close forcibly, holding fast any venturesome insect. The small, white flowers are in clusters on the ends of stems 4 to 6 inches high. Very interesting for the winter garden and to study. Pot in sandy loam or swamp moss, keeping moist, or plant outside with the Sarracenias, and mulch heavily in winter.
DODECATHEON clevelandi. 18 in. Tall-growing form, with pure white or delicate pink flowers.
bendersoni. Ift. Another of the best species with red flowers. media: Ift. Lilac. April, May.
I 00 ..... 600
I $00 \quad 600$

## KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN

| OSERA rotundifolia. 2 to 4 in . White. June | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \$ \mathrm{r} \text { oo } \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 8^{10} 0$ | 100 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ERYTHRONIUM albidum. Leaves not mottled; flowers white, yellow at base. <br> americanum. Bright yellow; leaves mottled white. Common thronghont eastern states. |  |  |  |  |
| californicum. Cream-colored flowers, often four to five on a stem; richly mottled leaves. |  | 50 | 200 |  |
| citrinum. Light yellow, orange at center, tips becoming pink. |  | $1{ }^{1} 0$ | 400 | 35 oo |
| grandiflorum |  | 1 | 4 oo |  |
| hartwegi. Yellow; each flower on a separate stal |  | 50 | 50 |  |
| hendersoni. Flowers light purple with da |  | 00 |  |  |
| revolutum. link flowers, becoming purple. |  |  |  |  |
| UPATORIUM purpureum. Trumpet Weed, urticæfolium. White Snakeroot | 20 15 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1500 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| TUCA glauca. 8 to 12 in . Orname |  |  |  |  |

GALAX aphylla. Galax, or Coltsfoot. A low ground-covering evergreen, with heart-shaped, crenate-toothed leaves of striking beauty, and white flowers borne on a graceful scape 12 to 18 inches high. The thick leaves turn brilliant shades of bronze, red, and crimson in autumn, remaining so through the winter. A remarkable ground-covering plant, particularly for use in the Rhododendron bed and shady banks....
GILLENIA (Porteranthus) stipulata. 2 to 3 ft . Pink and white. July
$\begin{array}{llll}35 & 2 & 25 & 18\end{array}$

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. Baby's Breath. 2 to 3 ft. White. July
HABENARIA ciliaris. Yellow Fringed Orchis. 12 to 18 in. Bright yellow. July
HELENIUM autumnale. 5 to 6 ft . Yellow. Fall.................
HELONIAS bullata. Swamp Pink. 12 to 18 in....................


Eupatorium urticaetollum. A splendid "filler" for the Rhododendron bed and for cut-flowers


Habsnarla cllaris (Yellow Frlnged Orchis) Thrives in all soils

iris pseudacorus
HELIOPSIS helianthoides pitcheriana. 2 to 3 ft . Orange.
HELIOPSIS helianthoid

trls versicolor
Each $10 \quad 100 \quad 1,000$

HEMEROCALLIS, Gold Dust. 2 to 3 ft . Bronze-yellow. May, June
dumortieri. 2 it . lellow and bronze. Jume
middendorffi. 2 to 3 ft . Golden yellow. June
Orangeman. 2 ft . Deep orange.
thunbergi. 3 to 4 ft . Light yellow. June.
HERACLEUM villosum. 4 to 6 ft . White. July.
HEUCHERA americana. 12 to 18 in. White. June.
sanguinea. Coral Bells. 12 to 18 in. Coral-red. June, July.
$20 \quad 150$

HIBISCUS, Mallow Marvels. 3 to 5 ft . Assorted colors. July to September
Crimson Eye. 4 to 5 ft. White petals. July, August........
HOSTA (Funkia) plantaginea grandiflora. I2 to 18 in. White. August $20 \quad 150$

1200 - 150 20 I 50 - I 50 5600 5 I Oo

8 oo
20 I 25
1000
$50 \quad 400$
O 125
1000

| 25 | 2 | 00 | 15 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Iancifolia. Day Lily. 12 to 18 in. Light blue. July, August.
HYDRASTIS canadensis. Golden Seal. 4 to 12 in . White. May.
IBERIS sempervirens. 8 to 12 in . White. All summer.
IRIS cristata. 3 to 6 in. Light blue. May.. germanica. Mixed varieties. I to 3 ft . May, June. Iævigata (kaempferi). 2 to 3 ft . June to August pseudacorus. 3 to 4 ft . Bright yellow. May. June pumila. 6 to 9 in . Yellow and lilac. Early spring. sibirica, Snow Queen. 12 to 18 in . White. May. verna. 6 to 8 in. Blue. April, May...........................
versicolor, Blue Flag, 2 to 3 ft . Blue. May, June
TRIS pycnostachya. Button Snakeroot. 3 to 5 ft . Purple spikes. August.

2
spicata montana. 2 to 4 ft . Purple. August, September... .
spicata. 2 to 3 ft . Rose-purple, September.


## HARDY AMERICAN LILIES

This group of plants is one of the most indispensable for showy effects. They thrive in the more open places and produce most gorgeous results in summer when planted in masses. Lilies require rich soil, with plenty of moisture, but well drained, and make a grand show planted among Rhododendrons or other shrub evergreens or in a deciduous shrub border.


## PRICES ARE AT BOXFORD NURSERY

Lilium maritimum. I to 2 ft . Dark red, funnel-shaped tlowers. Give to 100 moist boggy situation
pardalinum. 3 to 6 ft . Leafy stems; orange centers and crimson tips. A bog varicty, but thrives if kept well mulched. Single eyes. I 25 io 00 Heavy
parryi. Slender leafy stem, 3 to 5 feet high. One of the few yellowflowered varicties; trumpet bell-shaped; very fragrant. A very difficult species to grow, and must have moist location to thrive. Medium.. l.arge
parviflorum. Small variety; similar to $L$. pardalinum, flowers carlier
parvum. Small Bog Lily. 3 to 4 fect high; small bell-shaped flowers, orange with crimson tips. Should have cool bog conditions. Medium. $3 \quad 50 \quad 2500$ Large
philadelphicums. 1 to 2 ft . Terminal, upright flowers are bright red with dark spots near center. Stands sunny, dry situations better, perhaps, than any other Lily
speciosum album. 2 to 4 ft . All the varieties of $L$. speciostm are goocl among Rhododendrons or shrub borders if planted near the edge, blooming up to frost. 8 to 9 in .

| 2 | 00 | 18 | 00 | 160 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 | 50 | 25 | 00 | 220 | 00 |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 12 | 00 | 100 | 00 |  |
| 2 | 00 | 16 | 00 | 140 | 00 |
| 1 | 50 | 12 | 00 | 100 | 00 |
| 2 | 00 | 16 | 00 | 140 | 00 |

superburn. Turk's-Cap Lily. 3 to 6 ft . No description will do justice to this magnificent American Lily. Golden, recurved petals, flowering in perfect pyramids, often forty on a single stalk. A clump is literally a blaze of scarlet and gold. 3rd size.
2nd size


| 40 | 2 | 00 | 18 | 00 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 75 | 7 | 00 | 60 | 00 |
| 1 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 00 |

tenuifolium. Siberian Coral Lily. I to 2 ft . Flowers one to twenty on short raceme, nodding, rich scarlet. Ordinary garden soil.
tigrinum. Tiger Lily. 2 to 5 ft . An old-fashioned variety of very easy culture. Flowers three to ten, nodding, bright red, thickly spotted with bright purplish spots.


Phlox subulata (Moss Pink) sce page 44


Lllium carolinianum. Introduced by H. P. Kclsey

## KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PERENNIALS

## PRICES ARE AT BOXFORD NURSERY

Lilium umbellatum.
washingtonianum purpureum. 6 to 7 ft . Stout stem, often fifteen to twenty-five fowers of white to rich winecolor. Of easy culture if given a good, rich soil. 6 to 8 in. . . 8 to 9 in. 9 to 11 in.

Each ashingtonianum rubescens. 3 to 5 ft . Tubular, very fragrant flowers; white, dotted purple, changing later to deep purple. Requires rich soil and perfect drainage
LYCOPODIUM, in variety. 3 to 6 in .
$650 \quad 4500$
I $00 \quad 800$
LYSIMACHIA nummularia. 2 to $f \mathrm{in}$. Bright yellow. June.
LYTHRUM salicaria roseum. $\&$ to 6 ft . Rose. July, August.
MISCANTHUS (Eulalia) sinensis gracillimus. 4 to 5 ft .
MONARDA didyma. Iere Balm. I to 3 ft . Scarlet. July and Aug. didyma alba. I to 3 ft . White varieties. July. fistulosa. 2 to 3 ft . Rose. July
OPUNTIA valgaris, 8 to 12 in . Pale yellow. July.
PAEONIA, in variety. Strong clumps. Strong plants, with 2 or 3 eyes
$\leqslant$

|  | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\leqslant 1$ |  | $\leqslant 1200$ |
| 2 | 50 | 2000 |
| 4 | 00 | 3000 |
| 5 | 00 | 4000 |
| 6 | 50 | 4500 |
| 1 | 00 | 800 |
| I | 00 | 800 |
| I | 50 | 1200 |
| 2 | 00 | 1500 |
| 1 | 50 | 1200 |
| I | 25 | 10 00 |
| $\Sigma$ | 25 | 1000 |
| 3 | 00 |  |
| 6 | 00 | 5000 |
| 1 | 75 | 1500 |

PANAX quinquefolium. Ginseng. 9 to 18 in . Green. May. 3rd size 2d size. Ist size.
PAPAVER nudicaule. Iccland Poppy: 4 to 12 in. Mixed.
PETASITES fragrans. 8 in. I'urple, February; March.
PHLOX amœena. 4 to 6 in. Rose. May, June.
paniculata, in variety. Ito 3 ft . All colors. July to Octoler. subulata. Moss Pink. 3 to 4 in . Pink and purple. April, May. subulata alba. White Phlox. 3 to 4 in . April, May..
POLYGONATUM commutatum. Solomon's Seal. I to 3 ft . Creamy white. May. July to September.

|  | 60 | 5 | 00 | $\$ 35$ | 00 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 85 | 7 | 50 | 65 | 00 |
| I | 25 | 10 | 00 | 90 | 00 |
| I | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| I | 50 | 12 | 00 |  |  |
| I | 00 | 8 | 00 |  |  |
| 2 | 00 | $I$ | 00 |  |  |
| I | 00 | 8 | 00 |  |  |
| I | 00 | 8 | 00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I | 50 | 12 | 00 |  |  |
| I | 00 | 8 | 00 |  |  |
| I | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| I | 50 | 12 | 00 |  |  |
| I | 50 | 12 | 00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 75 | 6 | 00 | 36 | 00 |
| I | 25 | 10 | 00 |  |  |

## SARRACENIAS

A conspicuous and highly interesting class of insectivorous plants, of great value in landscape work and for bog-gardens. As pot-plants, they are casily grown, and are so striking in color and structure of leaf and flower, and curious in their habit of catching insects, as to fill the observer with wonder. They thrive in bogs or planted in sphagnum moss and peat. We have seen acres of the beautiful $S$. fava growing in its native habitat, the erect golden leaves 2 to 3 feet high, making a unique and brilliant landscape effect, heightened in time of flowering by the large drooping blossoms. The leaves of all the species are so conspicuous as to be taken for flowers.

|  | Each | ב0 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sarracenia catesbzi. drummondi. | $. \$ 025$ | \$1 75 | \$1500 |
| 2 ft . | 25 | I 75 | 1500 |
| flava $X$ to 3 |  |  |  |
| psittacina..... | 25 | 75 | 1500 |
| sittacina. 6 |  |  |  |
| urpurea. . ${ }^{\text {Nor }}$ | 25 | 75 | 1500 |
| ern Pitcher Plan | . 20 | I 25 |  |
| rubra. I to 2 f |  | 125 |  |
| Red. | 25 | I 75 | 1500 |
| minor. 9 to 18 in |  |  |  |
| Red | 25 | 175 | 1500 |



|  | Each | Io |  | 100 |  | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SEDUM (Stonecrop), in variety | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |
| lydium. 3 to 6 in. Pink. August, Septembe | 20 |  | 50 |  | oo |  |
| spectabile. $\mathrm{x} 1 / 2$ to 2 ft . Rose. August, Septe | 20 | 1 | 50 |  | 00 |  |
| telephium hybridum. 12 to 18 in. Pink. August, September. | 20 | I | 50 |  | 50 |  |
|  | 20 | 1 | 25 | 10 | 00 |  |
| SEMPERVIVUM arachnoideum. 3 to 5 in . Red. Junc arenarium. 2 to 4 in. Yellow. June............. | 20 |  | 25 | 10 | 00 |  |
| fimbriatum. 2 to 4 in..... . ............................... . | 20 | 1 | 25 | 10 | 00 |  |
| glaucum. 6 to 9 in. | 20 |  | 25 | 10 | 00 |  |
|  | 20 | 1 | 25 | 10 | oo |  |
|  | 20 |  | 25 | 10 | 00 |  |
| soboliferum (globiferum). 6 to 9 in. Vellow. June. . . . . . | 20 | 1 | 25 | 10 | 00 |  |
|  | 20 |  | 25 | 10 | 00 |  |
| tectorum violaceum. Ift. Violet SHORTIA galacifolia. 6 to 8 in . Introduced by Highlands Nur- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SHORTIA galacifolia. 6 to 8 in. Introduced by Highlands Nursery. The daintiest of rare plants, with clusters of large wavy leaves, from which flower-stems rise, bearing white or pink flowers, with crimpled petals in early April. Thrives best in Rhododendron bed. Leaves colored rich bronze in fall. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| best in Rhododendron bed. Leaves colored rich bronze in tall. 2d size. | 40 75 |  |  | 25 50 |  |  |
| SOLIDAGO, in variety. I to 5 ft . Yellow. Fall. ................ | 15 |  | 25 | 10 | 00 | \$9000 |
| SPIGELIA marilandica. Pink Root. I to 2 ft . Red. June, July. | 50 |  |  | 30 | 00 |  |
| STATICE robusta. 6 in. Pink, June......................... 20 I 75 I2 00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STENANTHIUM robustum. Mountain Feather Flcece, 3 to 5 ft. Tall, with extremely showy panicles often 2 feet long. This |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| is one of our recent introductions, and is, without doubt, a |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| white flowers are borne on graceful compound panicles, often |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 to 3 feet long. A clump of these plants makes a show equaled by few herbaccous plants of any description. In |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| northern latitudes it thrives best along stream or pond or in other moist locations. and size. | 20 |  | 50 | 12 | Oo |  |
|  | 40 | 3 | oo | 26 | oo |  |
| STOKESIA lævis (cyanea) = 10.0 ft . Blue. August to Oetoher. | 15 |  | 00 | 8 | 00 |  |
| THALICTRUM cornuti. 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} .\mathrm{Creamy} \mathrm{white}. \mathrm{June}, \mathrm{July.}$. | 15 |  | 100 | 8 | 00 |  |
| THERMOPSIS caroliniana. 4 to 6 ft . Yellow. June, July..... | 25 |  | 75 |  |  |  |
| TRILLIUM cernuum. I2 to 15 in . Nodding white flowers; not very showy. |  |  | 00 | 8 | 00 |  |
| erectum. Erect Wake Robin. 8 to 16 in. Large; red fruit; |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| very ornamental; brown-purple, often greenish. April and May, 2nd size. |  |  | 40 | 5 | 00 |  |
| May. 2nd size <br> Ist size |  |  | 75 | 5 | 00 |  |
| erectum album. White form of $T$ erectum.............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| grandiflorum. Large-flowered Wake Robin. 8 to 18 in. The |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| turning rose color or marked with green. 2nd size............ Ist size. |  |  | 30 60 | 1 | 50 50 | 1200 2000 |
|  |  |  |  | 8 | -0 |  |
| nivale. Dwarf. 4 to 5 in. Flowers white, drooping.......... |  |  | 00 |  | -0 |  |
| ovatum. From the Pacific Coast; greatly resembles $T$. grandiforum. |  |  | 75 | 5 | oo | 3000 |
| recurvatum. 12 to 15 in. Strong growing; erect; dark purple. |  |  | 5 |  | 0 |  |
| sessile callfornicum. 12 in . Very large leaves; flowers pure white and fragrant. |  |  | 75 | 6 | 00 | 5000 |
| sessile rubrum. Narrow petals; deep reddish purple. . . . . |  |  | 75 |  | 00 | 5000 |
| sessile, Snow Queen. Same, with broader petals; white flowers with creamy centers. |  |  | 75 | 6 | 00 | 5000 |
| stylosum. Nodding Trillium. I to $\mathrm{I} \% / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Our rarest mountain |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| species. April and May. Large wavy petals of beautiful |  |  | 60 |  | 00 | 3000 |
|  |  |  | 75 | 6 | 00 | 4000 |
| undulatum (erythrocarpum). Painted Wake Robin. 8 in. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earliest, blooming in April. Showy flowers and fruit; white, |  |  | 60 |  |  |  |
| ist size. |  |  | 75 | 6 | 00 | 40 |
|  | 15 |  | 00 | 8 | 00 |  |
| VERONICA repens. 3 to 5 in . Pale blue. May | 20 |  | 25 | 10 | 00 |  |
| VIOLA cornuta, in variety. Fine colors. May to August. pedata. 3 to 5 in . Purple. May to August pedata bicolor. 3 to 5 in . Purple, two upper petals deep violet. | 5 |  |  |  |  | $60 \quad 00$ |
|  | 15 |  |  | 8 |  |  |
|  | 25 |  | 75 | 1. |  |  |
| YUCCA flaccida. 3 to 5 ft . White. June, July | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Striking examples of the right and wrong use of rocks and Ferns

## HARDY NATIVE FERNS

Sizes following lerms indicate the size the plant may be expected to attain under cultivation.


# LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT 

## Planning and Planting, and the Use of Hardy Native Plants

SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PACES 48 AND 49

The successful carrying out of any landscape improvement depends to so great an extent upon the knowledge, skill, and good taste of the one to whom this work is intrusted, that it is supremely important to start right, no matter whether the work be large or small.

By the employment of a trained landsape architect expensive experiments may be avoided and successful results insured. This applies to questions both of design and of practical planting.

There are so many well-t rained landscape architects today that there is lit tle excuse for anyone not having the joys that come from finely executed work that properly fits each case.

The undersigned takes charge of the proper laying out and planting of large and smalt grounds, extensive estates, parks, cemeteries, and other public or private landscape improvements. Particular attention is given to the use of hardy. American plants, which are uncuestionaldy the basis of all the lest permanent plantings in this country and particularly where naturalistic effects are desired. If this fact is ignored, the most finished and lasting results cannot be secured. The formal garden, where in the past exotics have been used almost exclusively, has wonderful possibilities, not yet fully realized, for the employment of many native plants, and especially our magnificent Rhododendrons, Kalmias, and other broadleaved evergreens. These plants are not only absolutely hardy and unusually free from foreign discases and pests, but show splendid summer and winter effects that can be produced in no other way. There are, in fact, no foreign plants which can possibly take their place.

Horticultural knowledge, including soil requirements and an intimate acquaintance with plant material, is quite as essential as and coördinate with proper designing, and these things are too often overlooked. Moreover, water-color sketches do not constitute landscape gardening. It is an art to be practised only after years of study and experience and, like painting and sculpture, must be born in one and cannot be altogether acquired.

We are not committed to the use of Native Plants exclusively, and where useful and advisable, always introduce the best exotics to produce desired results.

The undersigned is prepared to make professional visits for consultation and advice, to make surveys, plans, and designs, and to undertake the entire construction, planting, and carrying out of landscape work of all descriptions.

The wild garden, the rockery, and the bog and water garden offer possibilities in the way of interest, distinctiveness, and variety that are either almost wholly overlooked or but meagerly taken advantage of.

The mountain or seashore bungalow, the modest town home, and the pretentious estate must each have a treatment suitable to particular needs, though in every case a development should prevail that makes the most of striking natural features or topography, giving to each a character of its own.
I.ack of time, distance, and other conditions may sometimes lead customers to desire a local landscape architect. I know the leading members of the profession, and at any time on request will gladly recommend landscape architects who may be safely trusted with any commission, large or small.

Correspondence with those having new grounds to lay out and plant, or unsatisfactory old grounds to make over, is solicited. Charges are reascnable, yet sufficient to warrant the best results, in fairness to my clients and myself.

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS



LANDSCAPED AND PLANTED BY HARLAN P. KELSEY

## estate of Jere a. DOWNS, ESQ., WINCHESTER, MASS.



LANDSCAPED AND PLANTED BY HARLAN P. KELSEY


Young Rhododendrons at Highlands Nursery

# CATALOG OF HIGHLANDS NURSERY 

## PART II

At my Highlands Nursery, lincola, North Carolina. 3.800 font elevation, on the crest of the Alleghany Mountains, one may see Rhododendrons, Azaleas. Leucothoés, Kalmias, and Amdromedas growing in all sizes by tens of thousands in single species, and nowhere else can be found such a collection of rare American plants of umpuestionable hardiness- the best for American gardens.

The Carolina Mountains is the native home of the most beautiful Broad-leaved Evergreens and Fricaceous Shrubs. Ilighlands Nursery not only ships direct to customers, but is a great propagating plant, supplying material for my Boxford Nursery.

## DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN TREES, SHRUBS, WOODY VINES

## FOR DESCRIPTIONS SEE BOXFORD NURSERY CATALOC ON PREVIOUS PAGES

NOTE.-All plants are transplanted and nursery-grown, unless plainly marked otherwise.

This is a catalog of nursery-grown plants growing at my Highlands Nursery, Pineola, North Carolina.

| *ABIES concolor. İach |  | ${ }^{10}$ | 100 |  | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$1 25 | \$10 |  |  |
| 1 to 2 ft . | 30 |  | 20 |  |  |
| *ABIES FRASERI. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 to 6 in....... | 10 | 50 |  | 00 | \$30 00 |
| 6 to 12 in . | 15 | 75 | 6 | 00 | 5000 |
| 9 to 2 ft ........ | 35 | 200 | 18 | 00 | 15000 |
| 2 to 3 ft ........ | 75 | 500 | 40 |  | 30000 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft.......}$. | 150 |  | 100 |  | 60000 |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft.......}$. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . ~$ | 250 | 2000 | 150 |  |  |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .{ }^{3}$ | 350 | 3000 | 200 | oo |  |
| ACER rubrum. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. | 20 | 150 |  |  |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . .$. | 30 | 200 |  |  |  |
| saccharum. Sugar Maple. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 to $12 \mathrm{in} . . . .$. . |  | 50 |  | 00 | 2500 |
| I to 2 ft ........ |  | 60 | 5 | 00 | 4000 |
| 2 to 3 ft........ |  | 75 |  |  | 5000 |
| 3 to 4 ft........ | 25 | 125 |  |  |  |
| 4 to 6 fit........ | 40 | 300 | 25 |  |  |
| spicatum. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 to 2 ft........ | 20 | 100 | 8 | 50 |  |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$. | 35 | 200 |  |  |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. | 50 | 350 |  |  |  |
| 4 to 6 ft........ | 75 | 500 |  |  |  |

ADELIA acuminata. Sec Forestiera. ESCULUS octandra.

6 to 12 in. S... $\$ 0$ ach $10 \quad \$ 0 \quad 50 \quad \$ 100 \quad 1,000$ viridis.

$$
\text { I to } 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . \quad 20 \quad 75 \quad 6 \mathrm{~m}
$$

ALNUS viridis.
2 to $4 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{cl}$... $50 \quad 300 \quad 2500$ rugosa.

2 to 3 ft ........ 25 I 50
AMELANCHIER canadensis (botryapium).

| 1 to 2 ft | $\ldots .$. | 15 | 75 | 0 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to 3 ft | $\ldots .$. | 20 | I | 00 | 8 |
| 3 | 00 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 to 4 ft | $\ldots .$. | 25 | 1 | 25 | 10 |
| 6 to 8 ft | $\ldots .$. | 50 | 4 | 00 |  |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots .$. | 75 | 6 | 00 |  |  |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. | 1 | 00 | 8 | 00 |  |

## AMORPHA fruticosa.

6 to 12 in. S..... $30 \quad 200 \quad 1000$ glabra (montana).
I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . .{ }^{\text {... }} 25200$
microphylla (nana).
3 to 6 in, S.... 25200

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia engelmanni.
 Strong......... 25 I 25 IO $00 \quad 8000$
ANDROMEDA floribunda. See Pieris floribunda.
mariana. See Pieris mariana.
ARALIA spinosa.
2 to 4 ft......... 25 I $50 \quad 1250$
ARONIA arbutifolia.

| 6 to $12 \mathrm{inn......}$. | 20 | I | 25 | 10 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 30 | I | 75 | 15 | 00 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots$. | 40 | 2 | 50 | 22 | 50 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots$. | 75 | 4 | 00 | 37 | 50 |

arbutifolia (erythrocarpa). Dwarf variety.

2 to 3 ft......... $50 \quad 300$
$3 t 0+\mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots$...... $55 \quad 500$
arbutifolia (erythrocarpa). Tall variety
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$. so 400
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots . .75 \quad 600$
melanocarpa (nigra). Shining black fruit.

| 1 | $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 20 | 1 | 25 | 10 | 00 | 90 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 35 | 200 | 17 | 50 |  |  |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 60 | 3 | 50 | 32 | 50 |  |  |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 75 | 5 | 00 |  |  |  |  |

## AZALEAS

AZALEA ARBORESCENS. Fragrant white.

| to I 2 | 35 | 3 | 00 | 17 | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $11 / 2$ | 60 | 3 | 50 | 32 | 50 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | 75 | 5 | 00 |  | 00 |
| 6 to 12 in ., cl | 100 | 6 | 00 |  | 0 |
| I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft.c}$ | 25 | 8 | 50 | 75 | 00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | 200 | 15 | 00 | 125 | O0 |
| 2 to 3 ft., | 00 | 30 |  |  |  |

AZALEA LUTEA (calendulacea).
Flame Azalea.


AZALEA VASEYI. Southern Azalea. 6 to 12 in...... $40 \quad 250 \quad 2250$ I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .{ }^{2} . . .60 \quad 350 \quad 3250$ 6 to 12 in., cl... 756005000 I to I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., cl . I 00700
yiscosa.
6 to 12 in...... 25 I $50 \quad 1250 \quad 10000$
 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}_{\mathrm{l}, \mathrm{cl} . .} \quad 75 \quad 500 \quad 4000 \quad 35000$ $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{cl}$. I 0060055000 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\mathrm{cl}_{0}$. I 25100088000
BENZOIN aestivale.
I to 2 ft......... 20 I 50 Iz 00

BETULA lenta.
$\begin{array}{llll}6 \text { to } 8 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . . & 50 & 300 \\ 8 \text { to } 10 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . . & 85 & 600\end{array}$

BIGNONIA capreolata. Cross Vine. Strong........ 20 I $00 \quad 800$ grandiflora. Strong.......... 60400
radicans.
Strong.......... 20 I 00

CALYCANTHUS fertilis.

|  | Each | 10 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{cl}$ | \$0 25 | \$200 | \$15 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 to 2 f | 15 | 75 |  |
| 2 to 3 | 20 |  | 10 |
|  | 40 |  | 20 |

## CARPINUS caroliniana (americana)

| 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . .$. | 30 | 200 | 15 | 00 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . .$. | 50 | 3 | 00 | 25 | 00 |  |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots$. | 70 | 5 | 00 | 40 | 00 |  |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots .$. | 1 | 00 | 8 | 00 |  |  |

CASTANEA pumila. Chinkapin.

| I to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 30 | 200 | 17 | 50 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . .$. | 40 | 300 | 25 | 00 |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . .$. | 60 | 4 | 50 | 40 | 00 |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . .$. | 75 | 5 | 00 | 45 | 00 |

CELASTRUS scandens.

| 6 to $12 \mathrm{inn} \ldots \ldots$ | 20 | I | 00 | 8 | 50 |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| I to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots$. | 25 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 50 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots$. | 35 | 2 | 50 |  |  |

CHAMAEDAPHNE calyculata.
$\begin{array}{lllll}6 \text { to } 12 \text { in........ } & 25 & \text { I } 50 \\ \text { I to } 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . & 35 & 200\end{array}$

CHIONANTHUS virginica.
I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ I $00 \quad 800$
CLETHRA acuminata. Southern Pepper
Bush.

alnifolia. Sweet Pepper Bush.

| 6 to $12 \mathrm{in} . \ldots .$. | 20 | 1 | 00 | 8 | 50 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . .$. | 35 | 200 | 17 | 50 |  |
| I to $1 \mathrm{ft} / 2 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{cl} .$. | 60 | 400 | 37 | 50 |  |
| I $1 / 2 \mathrm{to} 2 \mathrm{ft}, cl.$. | 75 | 500 | 45 | 00 |  |

COMPTONIA asplenifolia.

| I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$. | 25 | I 50 | 12 | 50 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| "Collected".... | 10 | 50 | 4 | 00 | $\$ 30$ | 00 |

CORNUS amomum (sericea)
3 to 4 ft........ $15 \quad 75 \quad 600$

4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . .20$ I 200
florida.
Ito 2 ft......... 20 I 50 I2 00
to 3 ft........ 30 2 50
CORYLUS americana.

| I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. | 25 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 50 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 35 | 2 | 50 | 20 | 00 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 50 | 4 | 00 | 30 | 00 |  |
| 4 to 6 ft ... | 85 | 7 | 00 | 60 | 00 |  |
| strata. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 to 2 ft . | 20 | I | 00 | 8 | 00 | 70 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 35 | 2 | 00 | 15 | 00 | 125 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 75 | 5 | 00 |  |  |  |

CRATAEGUS coccinea.


DENDRIUM. See Leiophyllum.
DIERVILLA rivislaris.
I to 2 ft........ 25 I $50 \quad 1200$ 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . .{ }^{2} \quad 400$
sessilifolia.
Ito 2 fl....... $25 \quad 200 \quad 1600$
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . .40 \quad 400$
EUONYMUS americanus.
2 to 3 ft......... $25 \quad 200$
FORESTIERA acuminata.
1 to 2ft........ 75 \& 00

GAYLUSSACIA baccata (resinosa).

|  | Each | 10 | 800 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 12 in. | \$0 20 | \$1 00 | $\$ 850$ |
| I to 2 ft . | 25 | I 50 | 1250 |
| ursina. |  |  |  |
| I to 2 ft . | 40 | 250 |  |
| HALESIA carolina monticola. |  |  |  |
| I to 2 ft . | 25 | I 50 | 1200 |
| 2 to 3 ft | 40 | 250 | 2200 |
| 3 to 4 ft |  | 400 |  |
| 4 to 6 ft . |  | 600 | 5000 |

## HYDRANGEA arborescens.

| I to $2 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{cl} . \ldots$. | 30 | I | 75 | 1500 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{cl} . .$. | 40 | 255 | 20 | 00 |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{cl} . .$. | 50 | 350 | 30 | 00 |  |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{cl} . .$. | 75 | 6 | 00 |  |  |

## *HYPERICUM aureum.



| LEX decidua. |
| :--- |
| I to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots$. |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots$. |
| 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots$ |
| 45 |

*opaca. American Holly.

| 6 to 12 in....... | 40 | 2 | 50 | 20 | 00 | 180 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .{ }^{2} \quad 25 \quad 800$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .$. ..... 75 I5 00
verticillata.
6 to 12 in. S... I5 I $00 \quad 700$
ITEA virginica.
Ito 2 ft ., cl.... 30 I 75 I5 00
*JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA.
$\begin{array}{llll}2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . . & 10 & 300 \\ 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . & -5 & 500\end{array}$
$+108 \mathrm{ft}$
t to $8 \mathrm{ft} \cdot . . .$. I 00 on
KALIMIAS (The Mountain Laurel)
*KALMIA angustifolia.

| 6 to $I 2 \mathrm{in} . \ldots .$. | 20 | I | 25 | Io 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft....}$. | 30 | 200 | 15 | 00 |
| I $1 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots .$. | 50 | 400 |  |  |

*KALMIA LATIFOLIA.

| 3 to 6 in . | 10 |  | 50 | 4 | 00 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 9 in. | 20 | I | 00 | 8 | 50 | 75 |  |
| 9 to 12 in. | 25 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 50 | 100 |  |
| 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 35 | 2 | 00 | 18 | 00 | 160 |  |
| $\underline{1} / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots .$. | 75 | 4 | 00 | 37 | 50 | 325 |  |
| I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{cl} .$. | 00 | 6 | 50 | 62 | 50 | 55 |  |
| 11/2 to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{cl}$. I 7 | 75 | 12 | 50 | 100 | 00 |  |  |
| 2 to 3 fto, cl.... 30 | 00 | 25 | 00 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 to 4 ft ., cl.... 40 | 00 | 35 | 00 |  |  |  |  |

"Collected" Kalmia latifolia. For prices and full Information see pages 58 and 59.
LEDUM grœenlandicum (latifollum).
$\begin{array}{llll}6 \text { to } 12 \text { in....... } & 30 & 250 \\ x \text { to } 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . & 50 & 400\end{array}$

## LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium.

| Each |  | 10 |  | 100 | 7,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3- to 6-in. spr.. \$0 | 20 | \$I |  |  |  |
| 6- to I2-in. spr.. | 25 | 1 | 50 |  |  |
| I - to $11 / 2-\mathrm{ft}$. spr. | 35 | 3 | 00 |  |  |
| rostratum. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3- to 6-in. spr... | 25 | 2 | 00 |  | \$130 |
| 6- to 9 -in. spr... | 40 | 3 | 00 | 250 |  |

## *LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI.

| 6 to 12 in . | 20 | 1 | 00 | 8 | 50 | 5 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 25 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 50 | 100 |  |
| 1 I ) 102 ft . | 40 | 2 | 75 | 25 | (10) |  |  |
| 6 to $12 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{cl}$. | 50 | 3 | 00 | 27 | 50 | 225 | 00 |
| 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{cl}$. | 75 | 4 | 00 | 37 | 50 | 325 |  |
| $\mathrm{I} / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{cl} . \mathrm{Cl}^{\text {I }}$ | 00 | 6 | 50 | ()2 | 51 |  |  |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{cl}^{\text {c.... }} \mathrm{I}$ | 50 | 12 | 00 | 100 | 01 |  |  |
| 3 to 4 ft , cl.... 2 | 00 | 15 | 00 |  |  |  |  |

## racemosa.

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { I to } 2 f t ., ~ c l . . . . ~ & 25 & 200 \\ 2 \text { to } 3 \text { ft. cl... } & 40 & 300\end{array}$
recurva.
6 to 12 in...... 20 I $00 \quad 800$

LINDERA. See Benzoin.
LONICERA dioica.
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . \mathrm{c.c} 20$ I 50
japonica halliana. 30,000 plants. Good grade of light stock for lining out of for mass planting at $\$ 30$ per I,000.
Strong........... 20 I $00 \quad 850 \quad 7500$
sempervirens.
I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \mathrm{C} \quad 20$ I 50
LYONJA ligustrina.
NAGNOLIA fraseri.

| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . .$. | 25 | I | 50 | 12 | 00 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 75 | 4 | 00 |  |  |  |
| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 1 | 00 | 8 | 00 |  |  |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . .$. | 50 | 12 | 00 |  |  |  |
| petala. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 40 | 2 | 50 | 20 | 00 |  |
| 4 to $\mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 60 | 5 | 00 |  |  |  |
| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 75 | 6 | 00 |  |  |  |

MALUS coronaria. Wild Fragrant Cralb.

3 to 6 in. S....
I to 2 ft........
2 2t....... $35 \quad 250$ 18 00
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . . \begin{array}{r}50 \\ 6 \\ 5\end{array}$
MENZIESIA pilosa.
I to 2 ft ., cl.... $35 \quad 200 \quad$ I $\overline{5} 50$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{cl} . . .60 \quad 350 \quad 3000$
MYRICA carolinlana (cerifera). Nortlern Bayberry.

| I to 3 in. S.... | 10 | 60 | 500 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 to 6 in. S.... | 15 | 80 | 600 |

gale.
I to II 2́ft...... $30 \quad 2 \quad 50$
NYSSA sylvatica (multifiora),

| I to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . .$. | 40 | 2 | 50 | 20 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . .$. | 60 | 400 |  |  |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . .$. | 75 | 500 |  |  |  |

OSTRYA virginiana.

| 1 to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . .$. | 20 | 1 | 25 | 10 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . .$. | 35 | 2 | 00 | 17 | 50 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . .$. | 50 | 3 | 00 |  |  |
| 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . .$. | 75 | 5 | 00 |  |  |

OXYDENDRUM arboreum. Troe Indirom-
erla. In untusually fite stock of this beautiful tree.

*PICEA engelmanni.
$\begin{array}{llllll}6 \text { to } 12 \mathrm{in} . & \mathrm{S}_{\ldots} . . & 05 & 50 & 300 & 2000 \\ 1 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \mathrm{S} . . . & 10 & 75 & 600 & \end{array}$

## HIGHLANDS NURSERY PRICE.LIST

| icea pungens. | Each | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 6 in . S.. | \$0 10 | \$0 35 | \$300 | \$20 00 |
| 6 to 12 in . S. | 10 | 50 |  | 3000 |
| $3 \text { to } 6 \text { in., I yr. }$ | 10 | 75 |  | 4000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { to } 12 \text { in., } 2 \text { yr. } \\ & \text { tr........... } \end{aligned}$ | ... 15 |  |  | 0 |
| to 2 | 30 |  | 1500 |  |

*PIERIS (Andromeda) floribunda.
6 to 12 in...... I oo 800 70 00
 I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft....... 200180015000 mariana.

I to 2 ft., clo... 50400
*PINUS var. austriaca.

| I to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 40 | 300 | 25 | 00 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 75 | 6 | 00 | 50 | 00 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | I 00 | 8 | 00 | 70 | 00 |

*banksiana (divaricata).

*echinata.
6 to 12 in..... $35 \quad 300$
I to 2 ft........ 45400
*flexilis.
3 to 6 in....... 20 I $50 \quad 1000$
*ponderosa.
3 to 6 in..
6 to 12 in.
I to 2 ft .
*pungens.
6 to 8 ft......... $75 \quad 600 \quad 5000$
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$. I $^{2}$ oo $700 \quad 6000$
*resinosa.

*PSEUDOTSUGA deuglasi (taxifolia).
Douglas Spruce.

| 3 to 6 in. S. | 10 |  | 30 | 2 | 50 | 20 | 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 12 in . S. | 10 |  | 45 | 3 | 50 | 30 | 00 |
| 3 to 6 in. | 20 | I | 00 | 8 | 00 | 70 | 00 |
| 6 to 12 in . | 25 | 1 | 50 | I2 | 00 | 100 | 00 |
| 1 to 2 ft . | 40 |  | 00 | 20 | 00 |  |  |

*RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM.

| to 9 in. | 40 | 250 | 2250 | 20000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 to 12 in . | 60 | 450 | 4000 | 35000 |
| 6 to 9 in , cl. | 00 | 700 | 6500 |  |
| 9 to $12 \mathrm{in} ., \mathrm{clo}$. . | 150 | 10 00 | 9000 |  |
| I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., cl.. | 175 | 1250 | 11000 |  |
| 1) 2 to 2 ft .. cl. |  | 2750 | 25000 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., |  |  | 30000 |  |


| *RHODODENDON | CAT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 6 in . | 20 | I | 00 | 8 | 50 | 75 |  |
| 6 to 9 in . | 25 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 50 |  |  |
| 9 to 12 in . | 35 | 2 | 00 | 18 | 00 |  |  |
| 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 50 | 3 | 00 | 25 | 00 |  |  |
| $x 1 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 65 | 5 | 00 | 40 | 00 |  |  |
| 3 to 6 in., cl.... | 75 | 6 | oo | 50 | 00 | 400 |  |
| 6 to 9 in ., cl. | 00 | 7 | 00 | 55 | 00 | 450 |  |
| 9 to $12 \mathrm{in}, \mathrm{cl} .$. . |  | 9 | $\bigcirc$ | 75 | 00 | 600 |  |
| I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., cl . . |  | 10 | 00 | 90 |  | 750 |  |
| I $1 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{cl}$. |  | 16 | $\bigcirc$ | 135 |  | 1300 |  |
| 2 to 3 ft., cl.. |  | 25 |  | 375 |  |  |  |

*RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM. The Great American Rosebay.

| Each | 10 | 100 | I,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 6 in...... $\$ 0 \times 5$ | \$0 75 | 8600 | \$5000 |
| 6 to 9 in........ 20 | I 00 | 800 | 6000 |
| 9 to 12in...... 25 | 125 | 1000 | 0000 |
| I to $1 / 2$ ft...... 35 | 200 | 1800 | 16000 |
|  | 400 | 3500 | 30000 |
| c) $1018 \mathrm{in} ., \mathrm{cl..}$. | 700 | (0) 00 | 50000 |
| 1,2to $2 \mathrm{ft}$. , cl.. 1.50 | 1200 | 10000 | 85000 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{cl} . \ldots .225$ | 17.50 | 15000 |  |
| 3 to \&ft., cl.... \& 00 | 3500 |  |  |
| 4 to 5 fto, cl.... 600 |  |  |  |

"Collected" Rhododendrons. I supply the finest "collected" clumps of Rhododendron maximum and R. catawbiense by the carload and by the thousa' id. For prices and full information see pages 58 and 59.

RHUS copallina. Sumac.

| I to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 20 | I | 25 | IO | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 30 | I | 75 | 15 | 00 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots$. | 40 | 2 | 50 |  |  |

cotinoides. Southern Smoke Tree. Specimens. $\$ 1$ to 600
glabra.

| to 3 ft | 20 | I 00 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft | 30 | 2 | 50 |  |
| phina (hirta). |  |  |  |  |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \mathrm{e}$. | 25 | I | 50 | 12 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | 40 | 2 | 50 |  |

RIBES cynosbati.
I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . \begin{array}{lll}30 & 250 \\ 50 & 3 & 50\end{array}$
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$.
rotundifolium.
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . .30 \quad 250$
ROBINIA hispida.

| I to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . .$. | 20 | I 00 | 8 | 00 |  |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . .$. | 35 | 2 | 50 | 15 | 00 |

Kelseyil.
6 to 12 in...... $30 \quad 250$
viscosa.
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . .35 \quad 200$
4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . .$.
ROSA arkansana.
2 to 3 ft........ 40300
blanda.
2 to 3 ft........ $45 \quad 400 \quad 3000$
carolina.

| 6 to $12 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{S} . .$. | 05 | 40 | 300 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 15 | 75 | 6 | 00 | 50 | 00 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 20 | I 00 | 800 | 70 | 00 |  |

humilis.
6 to 12 in...... 20 I 00
I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . .$.
Iucida (virginiana).

| 6 to 12 in. S. | 10 |  | 75 | 5 | 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to 2 ft . | 25 | 2 | 00 | 18 | 00 |
| tida. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 to 12 in . | 20 | I | 25 | 10 | 0 |
| 1 to 2 ft . | 30 | I | 75 | 15 | 00 |
| biginosa. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 to $12 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{S}.$. | 10 |  | 75 |  |  |
| 1 to 2 ft . | 15 | I | 25 |  | 00 |

RUBUS canadensis.
I to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$.
laciniatus.
to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .2 .25 \quad 200$ 15 on
odoratus.
6 to 13 in..... $10 \quad 60 \quad 400$
SAMBUCUS canadensis.

| 6 to 12 in. S.... | 10 | 50 | 300 | 2500 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . .$. | 25 | 200 |  |  |  |
| 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 40 | 3 | 50 | 2500 |  |
| cemosa. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . .$. | 25 | r 50 |  |  |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 40 | 300 |  |  |  |

STEWARTIA pentagyna. Southern Stewartia.


## SYMPHORICARPOS occidentalis.

I to 2 ft ...... $30 \quad 200$

TECOMA. Sce Bignonia.

## TILIA americana.

2 to 3 ft .
20 1 00
800
*TSUGA CANADENSIS. Canadian Hemlock.

| to I 2 in . | 20 | 1 | 25 | 10 | oo | 3000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 25 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 50 | 11000 |
| $11,2102 \mathrm{ft}$. | 50 | 3 | 00 | 27 | 50 | 25000 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | oo | 7 | 00 | 65 | 0 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft .. | 50 | 12 | 50 | 110 | 00 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft ... | 225 | 20 | 00 | 180 | - |  |
| 5 to 6 ft .. | 375 | 35 | 00 | 300 | oo |  |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 000 | 50 | 00 | 450 | 00 |  |
| - to 8 ft . | 800 | 70 | ${ }_{0}$ |  |  |  |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 000 | 90 | 00 |  |  |  |
| 10 to 12 | 250 | 120 | 00 |  |  |  |

*TSUGA CAROLINIANA. Carolina Kemlock.


## VACCINIUM erythrocarpum.

Ito 2 it....... $50 \quad 400$

*macrocarpon. American Cranberry Clumps........ $10 \quad 75 \quad 500 \quad 4000$
pallidum.

| 6 to $12 \mathrm{in}, \ldots .$. | 30 | 200 | 17 | 50 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I to $2 \mathrm{ft}, \ldots .$. | 40 | 300 | 20 | 00 |  |
| I to $2 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{cl} \ldots$. | 60 | 400 | 30 | 00 |  |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{cl} . .$. | 80 | 6 | 00 | 50 | 00 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{cl} . .$. | 00 | 800 |  |  |  |

Vaccinium pennsylvanicum.


## VIBURNUM acerifolium.

| 6 to I2 in. | I5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I to $2 \mathrm{ft}_{\text {. }}$ | 20 | I |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 30 | 2 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 50 | 3 |
| nitoliumt. |  |  |
| 1 to 2 ft | 30 | 1 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 40 | 2 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 7.5 | 4 |
| 4 to 6 ft |  |  |

## VIBURNUM CASSINOIDES.

6 to 12 in...... 20 I
I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$.
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . . .30$ I 75
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{cl} . . . \quad 75 \quad 400 \quad 3750 \quad \$ 25000$
4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{cl} . . . \quad$ I 0n $6005^{11} 00$
6 to 8 ft., cl.... 150 12 00
dentatum.

opulus.

| 1 to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . .$. | 20 | 1 | 50 | 10 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . .$. | 30 | 2 | 50 | 20 | 00 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . .$. | 40 | 3 | 50 |  |  |
| 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . .$. | 60 | 5 | 00 |  |  |

WISTERIA sinensis alba.
6 to 12 in...... $25 \quad 200$
I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$.
ZANTHORHIZA APIIFOLIA.



Epigaea repens (Mayflower, or Trailing Arbutus). See page 55

# Hardy Herbaceous Perennials, Vines, Aquatics, Ferns, Orchids, Lilies, and Bulbous Plants 



## FERNS, HARDY NATIVE SPECIES


GROWN IN THE CAROLINA MOUNTAINS

|  | Each | Io |  | 100 |  | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAXIFRAGA Ieucanthemifolia |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *SHORTIA galacifolla. 2nd size. | 35 | 2 | 00 | \$I8 | 00 |  |
| SILENE stellata. virginica. | 20 20 | I | 00 25 | \% |  |  |
| SOLIDAGO canadensis, bootti, erecta, glomerata, pallida, patula, pubens, and rugosa. | 20 | I | 00 | 8 | 00 | \$6500 |
| STEIRONEMA ciliatum, quadrifolium, and terrestris | 15 |  | 75 | 6 | 00 |  |
| STENANTHIUM robustum. Mountain Feather Flece. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 rd size | 20 | I | -0 | 8 | 00 | 6000 |
| 2nd size | 25 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 50 | 10000 |
| Ist size | 50 | 3 | 00 | 26 | 00 |  |
| THERMOPSIS caroliniana. Strong Light | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | I | $\begin{aligned} & 00 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | 8 |  |  |
| TRADESCANTIA virginiana. | 20 | 1 | 00 | 8 | 00 |  |
| TRILLIUM erectum. 2nd size | 10 |  | 40 | 3 | 00 | -1800 |
| Ist size. | 15 |  | 75 | 5 | 00 | 3000 |
| erectum var. album. Strong recurvatum. | 20 15 | 1 | -00 | 8 | 00 |  |
| recurvarum...... stylosum. and | 15 |  | 75 60 | 4 | 00 | $\begin{aligned} & 5000 \\ & 3000 \end{aligned}$ |
| ist size. | 15 |  | 75 | 6 | oo | 5000 |
| undulatum. 2nd size | 10 |  | 60 | 4 | 00 | 3000 |
| Ist size | 15 |  | 75 | 6 | 00 | 4000 |
| UVULARIA perfoliata | 20 | I | 00 | 8 | 00 |  |
| VINCA minor. Strong. | 20 | 1 | 00 | 8 | 00 |  |
| VIOLA cucullata | 20 | I | 00 | 8 | 00 |  |
| pedata. | 20 | I | 00 | 8 | 00 |  |
| pedata blcolor | 30 | I | 75 | 14 | 00 |  |
| rotundifolia | 20 | I | 00 | 8 | 00 |  |
| sagittata. | 20 | I | 00 |  |  |  |
| *XEROPHYLLUM asphodeloides. | 35 | 2 | 00 | 15 | 00 |  |
| YUCCA filamentosa. $2-y r$, seedlings. | 10 |  | 40 | 3 | 00 | 2000 |
| *flaccida | 20 | 1 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 6000 |
| *glauca. | 25 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 50 |  |
| ZYGADENUS muscætoxicus..... | 15 |  | 75 | 6 |  |  |



## RHODODENDRONS AND MOUNTAIN LAUREL <br> "COLLECTED" CLUMPS BY THE CARLOAD <br> Delivered at your station. To be shipped from point determined by me

For the area covered and cffect produced, a carload of Rhorlodendrons or Kalmias, offered herein, is the cheapest landseape proposition offered. I ship an unnsual grade of splendid clumps, each plant a specimen and burlaped separately: Don't accept cheap stock, thrown into cars without burlaping, and with the fine, hair-like rootets inevitably exposed. lou will be disappointed and find it "xpensive in the end. While fine results may be had from "collected" Rhododendrons, particularly if purchased from a reliable source, where greatest care is used in digeging and handling results are never so sure as when nursery-grown stock is used.

## RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE "Collected" Clumps

Each plant collected from the open. Prices, delivered f. o. b. your station, if east of the Mississippi River. These prices are net and subject to no discount. Burlaping is not charged extra on these special car offers.

Car containing 600 clumps, I to $31 / 2$ ft., for 60000
Other combinations and sizes quoted on request.

## RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM "Collected" Clumps

Prices in carload lots, delivered f. o. b. your station, if east of the Mississippi River. Collected from open ground. These prices are net and subject to no discount. Burlaping is not charged extra on these special car offers.
Car containing 300 clumps, $1 \mathrm{~J} / 2$ to 4 ft ., for
Car containing 400 clumps, $11 / 2$ to 4 ft ., for
Car containing 600 clumps, $11 / 2$ to 4 ft ., for
Other sizes or combinations
will be made up to suit customers.
It is far cheaper to buy
my kind at slightly increased price, and have plants that will grow.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM AND R. CATAWBIENSE<br>"Collected" Clumps by the carload

Mixed cars, delivered free at any station east of the Mississippi River. These prices are net and subject to no discount. Burlaping is not charged extra on these special car offers.

Car containing 150 maximum and 150 catawbiense, collected an above, $1^{12}=$ to $4 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ clumpstotal of 300 -for $\leqslant 400$. (car containing 250 maximum and 250 catawbiense, $1 / \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft ., clumpstotal of $500-$ for $\$ 550$.

## KALMIA LATIFOLIA (MOUNTAIN LAUREL)

"Collected" Clumps by the carload
Highest-class clumps collected from the open, delivered free at your station, if east of the Mississippi River. These prices are net and subject to no discount. Burlaping is not charged extra on these special car offers.

Car containing 400 clumps. I to $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$, ft., for $\$ 375$. Kalmia may be added to help fill any Rhododendron car at oo cts. per clump, not less than ioo clumps in shipment.

The alove "carload" offers are made with a view of furnishing a variety of sizes that will permit of naturalistic grouping.
Have your clumps burlaped. It is the only proper way to handle specimen plants. See below for cost

## "COLLECTED" RHODODENDRONS AND KALMIA BY THE 100 AND 1,000 AND FREIGHT INFORMATION

The number that may be slipped in a rar varies largely, depending on sizes. The minimum weight allowed per car is i6,000 pounds, with a freight rate from my Highlands Nursery to Baltimore of $\$ 84$, New York $\$ 88$, and Boston $\$ 96$.

A car may casily be loaded much heavier, with proportionate increased freight charge, but not increasing the cost per plant.

A full car travels with greater safety than one with a small load.
All "clumps" offered below are collected with a good ball and are burlaped separately. Burlaping is charged at cost, as below. We always burlap clumps unless expressly ordered otherwise

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline PRICES OF "COLLECTED" CLUMPS OF \& RHODODEN \& S \& \& AS <br>
\hline RHODODENDRON catawbiense. \& Each \& Io \& 100 \& 1,000 <br>
\hline I to 2 ft., "collected" clumps. \& \$1 50 \& \$10 00 \& \$80 00 \& \$70000 <br>
\hline 2 to 3 ft ., "collected", clumps. \& 200 \& 1500 \& 13000 \& 1,000 oó <br>
\hline 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. " "collected", clumps. \& 30 \& 2500 \& 22000 \& <br>
\hline 4 to 5 ft ., "collected" clump \& 500 \& 4000 \& 35000 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{maximum. The Great American Rosebay.} <br>
\hline I to 2 ft ., "collected"" clumps .... . . . . . . . \& 125

2 \& 800
120 \&  \& <br>
\hline 2 to 3 ft . "collected" clumps. 3 to 4 ft . "collected" clumps \& 200

275 \& $$
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\hline 3 to 4 ft., "collected", clumps 4 to 5 ft ., "collected" clumps \& 275

400 \& $$
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275 & 00
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\hline 5 to 6 ft., "collected" clumps \& 600 \& 5000 \& 40000 \& <br>
\hline 6 to 7 ft ., "collected" clumps \& 800 \& 6500 \& 54000 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel.} <br>
\hline I to 2 ft. , "collected" clumps. \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline 2 to 3 ft., "collected" clumps \& \& 1250 \& $$
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\] <br>

\hline 3 to 4 ft., "collected' clumps \& \& 1750 \& 15000 \& 1.30000 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## BURLAPING

It always pays to burlap the larger sizes of trees and shrubs, especially evergreens, even if planted the same day: No charge is made for burlaping single phants as puoted. ()therwise burlaping is charged as follows:

2 to 3 ft ., clumps and trees, 5 cents each
3 to 4 ft ., clumps and trees, 7 cents each
4 to 6 ft ., clumps and trees, 8 cents each
6 to 8 ft ., clumps and trees, 10 cents each
and larger sizes in proportion. Unless instructed to the contrary, I assume customers desire proper burlaping, which will be added to the invoice.

Always address,

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Owner Salem, Massachusetts

## KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS



Linville River Railway


Estimating poplar blocks used in making wooden bowls


Cranberry, N. C., iron mines


Seedlings and seed beds at Highlands Nursery


Single specimens of Rhododendrons and Kalmias at Highlands Nursery


View from Grandfather Mountain, 5.978 feet elevation, in the Carolina mountains

## A TRIP TO HIGHLANDS NURSERY AND THE HIGH CAROLINA MOUNTAINS

To the botanist or the lover of wild landscape beauty there is perhaps no spot in the eastern United States that appeals more strongly than the high Carolina mountain region, with its wealth of rare flora and sublime mountain peaks and ranges, reaching an extreme elevation of 6,600 feet. Right in the heart of these high mountains, at 3,800 feet elevation, is located the Highlands Nursery, a unique establishment started over 20 years ago to grow the hardiest of our choice native Rhododendrons, Azaleas, and other beautiful native trees, shrubs, and flowers that grow here in a variety and profusion entirely unknown elsewhere in America. Many visitors come from all parts of the United States just to see our Nursery, but we want many more, and can assure you that a ride to the top of Grandfather Mountain is alone worth the trip.

## HOW TO COME

Highlands Nursery is not inaccessible. The best way is to buy an excursion ticket from any large city to Cranberry, N. C., via Johnson City, Tenn. At Johnson City you leave the "broad-gauge" Southern Railway and take a "narrow-gauge" train up through the wild "Doe Gorge" to Cranberry, where after dinner you board the Linville River Railway train, hauled by a "Shay" locomotive, for the terminus, Pineola, N. C., arriving perhaps an hour and a half later. We have pictured a very few of the interesting scenes along the route, not forgetting a bit or two of our Nursery, for, after all, that is our main reason for wanting you to come. At Pineola Station our Superintendent will meet you with a carriage if notified in advance, and aid in mapping out any trip you may wish to take through the mountains. There are good inns at Pineola and Linville, but a short distance from Highlands Nursery. Fuller information will gladly be given to those interested. Please write direct to
harlan p. Kelsey, Owner SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

ORDER
THIS BLANK AIDS IN FILLING YOUR ORDER PROMPTLY AND ACCURATEL:

## HARLAN P. KELSEY, Owner

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

This order to be sent from BOXFORD NURSERY, Boxford, Mass HIGHLANDS NURSERY, Pineola, N. C

| Send by | Date $\qquad$ <br> AMOUNT ENCLOSED |
| :---: | :---: |
| To | Cash $\$$ $\qquad$ Send only in registered letter |
| P. O. Box, or St. | Draft |
| Post Office | P. O. or Exp. Order |
| County State | WHEN TO SHIP |
| Name of Railway |  |
| Station or Express Office |  |
| Name of Gardener or Superintendent |  |


| QUANTITY | NAME OF PLANTS ${ }^{\text {SILE }}$ | PRICE | AMOUN |
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## WHEN ORDERING PLEASE NOTE

USE PRINTED ORDER FORM; it aids in filling your order accurately and promptly
BOXFORD NURSERY \} State from which Nursery you wish order sent, and use HIGHLANDS NURSERY $\}$ corresponding price-list.

HIGHLANDS NURSERY SHIPMENTS are made from Pineola, N. C., freight station. Freight and express rates gladly quoted. Via Norfolk steamship lines, deliveries to northern and eastern points are quick and rates are low.

BOXFORD NURSERY SHIPMENTS are made from Boxford, Mass., station, or by truck delivery to nearby points. Trucking charged for at cost.

PACKING CHARGES free at prices quoted in this catalog for freight and express shipments.

FALL SHIPPING BEGINS IN AUGUST, when I send out large Rhododendrons, Kalmias, and other evergreens, and bulbs and herbaceous plants, general stock going out in October and November. In spring shipments are made from about March 1 to May 15. Give shipping instructions, unless you wish to leave it to me, when $\mathrm{I}_{\text {e }}$ use my best judgment, but assume no risk.

SHIPMENTS OF "COLLECTED" RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM and KALMIAS are from my special fields in Pennsylvania and the South, depending on destination and quality of stock desired. The best clumps come from the South, from high altitudes. "Collected" Rhododendron catawbiense comes only from the South.

PRICES are made to fit the quality of stock sent out. Few realize that the real value of nursery stock is largely underground. Frequent transplanting, and handling specimens with adequate, burlaped balls means success and quick results. It costs more, but it is the fixed policy of the Boxford Nursery; and "cheap" stock will not be handled or sent out. The best is always the cheapest.

AN EXTRA PRICE is always charged for special selection on the grounds.
Prices quoted in this catalog are net. I offer no premiums, discounts, or gratuities to private gardeners, superintendents, or other employees.

Nurserymen, landscape architects, and superintendents of parks, cemeteries, and other public works are requested to apply for special rates.

## TERMS

TERMS cash, or satisfactory references from unknown parties. Accounts due the first of each month, unless by special arrangement. Five plants are sold at 10 rate, 50 at 100 rate, 500 at I,000 rate.

PRICES QUOTED are for grades as specified. For extra selection an extra charge is made to fit the value of the plants.

SEND FOREIGN REMITTANCES BY POSTAL MONEY ORDER, drawn on Salem, Mass., post office, or by New York or Boston exchange. An American dollar equals four shillings, four marks, or five francs.

PACKING CHARGES, EXCEPT BURLAPING, FREE, at prices in this catalog for shipment by freight or express. Team and auto delivery to North Shore or Boston points at reasonable cost.

## GUARANTEE

No guarantee, expressed or implied, is made that stock will grow whether planted by me or not.

Having no control over after-treatment of plantings, or over weather conditions, it is obvious that purchaser must assume all responsibility after delivery in good condition.

All shipments travel at consignee's risk, and transportation companies must be held liable for damage in transit.

Claims for errors must be made on receipt of goods. If there is any mistake or fault on my part, it will gladly be rectified.

# Kelsey's Hardy American Rhododendrons, Azaleas and Carolina Mountain Flowers 

## Ferns, Cacti, Insectivorous Plants, Ground Covers and Plants for Rock, Water and Bog Gardens, Woodlands and Borders, and all Permanent Plantings

## Azalea lutea (calendulacea)

## GREAT FLAME AZALEA

The most regal of all the species, native or exotic, and a noble representative of our rich Carolina mountain flora. The great botanist Bartram, speaking of it in his "Travels," calls it the "fiery Azalea," and says: "This epithet fiery I annex to this most celebrated species of Azalea as being expressive of the appearance of its flowers, which are in general of the color of the finest red lead, orange and bright gold as well as yellow and cream-color. This is certainly the most gay and brilliant-flowering shrub yet known." No more striking landscape effect can be produced than a hillside of $A$. lutea in full bloom. Nearly all quoted above 18 in . are budded. See color illustration on front cover.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Owner, Salem, Massachusetts


[^0]:    THE BEST HARDY EXOTIC RHODODENDRONS

    RHODODENDRON arbutifolium (wilsoni). A hardy, hybbrid, dwarf khododendron of garden origin, probably a cross between R. punctatum and $R$. firrugineum. C'ompact growth, bears a profusion of deep rose-colored fowers.

    | -colored flowers. | Each | 10 |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | 9 to 12 ith . | \$1 00 | 850 |
    | ${ }^{1}$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |  |

    hirsutum. Another similar species from the Swiss Alps, but with flowers of lighter shade, and the whole plant hairy. Each 10 12 to 15 in .
    \$1 50 \$12 50
    ferrugineum. Alpine Rose. Dwarf species from the Swiss Alps. Rarely over 2 feet high. Very handsome shrub, suitable for rockery. Small pink or carmine flowers.

    12 to 15 in.............................. EI 50 \$12 50

    Rhododendron ferrugineum album. White Alpine Rose. Same as preceding, with white flowers. 12 to 15 in . Each io myrtifolium. A fine, hardy hybrid between R. punctatum and R. hirsutum. This variety is very useful for the rockery and the borders of the Rhododendron bed. Covered with clusters of deep rosy pink flowers. Each 12 to is in. .
    ..............
    catawbiense hybrids. Hardiest varieties, including the following: Alloum refoans, Anna Parsons, caractacus, catawhiense alha, everestianum, Gencral (irant, Mrs. Milner, President Lincoln, Parsons' (ilorioza, purpureum clegans, roseum clegans, and others, according to size and selection, $\$$ I to $\$ 4$
    each.

[^1]:     $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ., clumps.. 200175015000 2 to 3 ft., clumps. 350325030000
    3 to 4 ft ., clumps.. $450 \quad 4000 \quad 37500$

[^2]:    Our Native American Evergreens possess unrivaled characteristics of gracefulness, color, and often grandeur. The Alleghany region is rich in beautiful forms, while the western and Pacific states swell the list with a large number of fine species. The rare Carolina Hemlock (Tsuga caroliniana), offered below, we introduced to cultivation.

    The sizes following the names indicate the variation in height allained by the shrubs in their wild state. Under cultivation they usually reach the lesser height given.
    ABIES arizonica. Silver Cork Fir. 50 to 90 ft . Silver-green foliage of remarkable beauty; cream-colored bark of corky nature. Each + to 5 ft .

    Each
    concolor. White Fir. 60 to 250 ft . A western American species of majestic growth and most dependable under eastern conditions. Very hardy, rapid growth. Soft silvery foliage; gray, purple, or canary-yellow cones. Highest recommendation. Each ${ }^{10}$
    
    
    5 to $0 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
    6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
     ro to 16 ft ., specimens. $\$ 15$ to 5000

